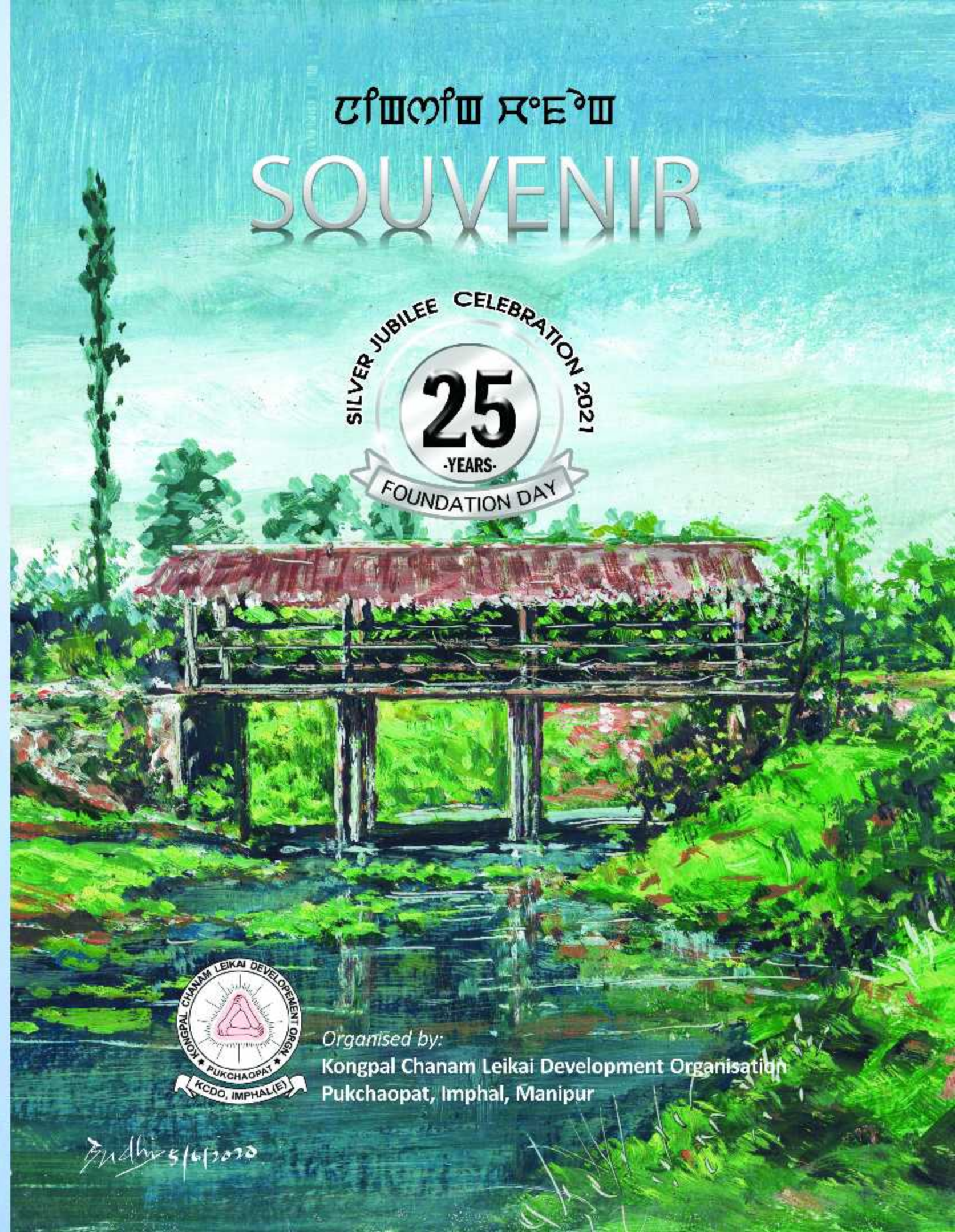




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SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION 2021
25
-YEARS-
FOUNDATION DAY



Organised by:
Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation
Pukchaopat, Imphal, Manipur

Endline 5/6/2020

Gold's Gym Imphal

Services and Facilities

Body Composition Analysis
after every 30 days workout

Steam Bath twice a month

Diet Consultation

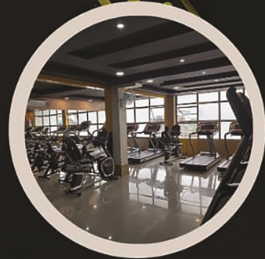
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MCB Tent House, Imphal West
Contacts or WhatsApp: 7085404174

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SOUVENIR

Wednesday, the 19th May 2021



Organised by:
Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation
Pukchaopat, Imphal, Manipur

SOUVENIR


Published by : Centre for Organisation Research and Education (CORE) for KCDO

Editor : Dr. Homen Thangjam
Assistant Editor: Naorem Karna Singh

Editorial Board Members : Hemchand Sarangthem
Dr. Takhelambam Sandhyalata Devi

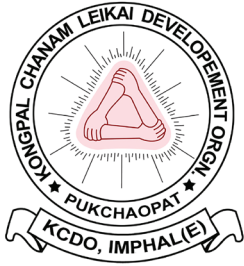
Cover Art: *Eegi Thong* of Kongpal Chanam Leikai
Painting by: R.K. Budhimanta of RKCS Museum, Imphal

Design: Kangabam Rakesh & Amos Thangjam
Printed at: Nest Advertising & Marketing Pvt. Ltd., Imphal

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ISBN: 978-93-85790-13-3



KCDO SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION 2021



It is a matter of great satisfaction that KCDO is celebrating its Silver Jubilee on its 25th Foundation Day on 19th May 2021. I am also immensely pleased that we are bringing out a Souvenir highlighting the achievements and initiatives of our organisation. KCDO is committed to providing a healthy, transparent and associative work culture for the betterment and welfare of the local youth in particular and people in general.

KCDO has taken up various development and significant steps towards achieving its objectives in its 25 years of existence. The critical milestone includes, first of all, the purchase of land. And then, construction of permanent club building, mini-market shed, waiting shed, community hall, handloom work shed, and playground development, etc. Efforts have also been made to improve the local women's socio-economic condition by way of providing an alternative means of livelihood in the handloom sector.

I once again urge the club members to make KCDO's endeavour a grand success by participating in all its activities. As our motto indicates, our strength lies in unity – your cooperation is the strength to achieve our objective and mission.

I firmly believe that the publication of the Souvenir will serve as a good testimony of the achievement of our organisation. It will also lay the foundation for future planning in our development approach in the years to come.

On account of the COVID-19 pandemic, we cannot celebrate the occasion with great elegance and splendour except for ritual observation and release of the Souvenir. Let us stay healthy. Let us observe COVID-19 related SOP. Life is precious.

(Th. Keshworjit Singh)
President, KCDO





**Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
Inner Manipur**

Imphal, the 12th of May 2021

MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation (KCDO) is celebrating its Silver Jubilee on Wednesday, the 19th of May 2021. And a Souvenir is also being brought out to commemorate the occasion.

Just as today's news items become tomorrow's historical facts, memories thus recorded shall become historical materials of the future. Accounts narrated in the Souvenir and the recorded accomplishments though local in nature, shall go a long way to become the subaltern history of Kongpal Chanam Leikai, having wider relevance not only for Manipur but also for the larger humanity. It shall be a treasure for the future generation who are yet to see the light of the day. I congratulate the Souvenir Committee and wish you success.

As a person who grew up as a riverine folk just like you by the Kongba River, it carries nostalgia for me, too. But it is no longer the river of our childhood. However, it is our responsibility to protect and preserve it and allow it to flow freely. We need to conserve not only the river but also other water bodies like our pats and loukons and the vanishing vegetations.

The COVID-19 pandemic is taking its toll upon humanity. It seems to be telling us to love nature and be a part of it, and lead a positive life marked by sustainability. I firmly believe, in your joyous Silver Jubilee Celebration, you shall indeed emphasise the value of human life as the present context demands. Let us celebrate the joy of being alive and also remember those who are no longer with us.

My compliments to the organisers and wishing the KCDO Silver Jubilee Celebration all success.

(Dr. R.K. Ranjan Singh)



**Chairman, Committee on
Public Undertakings
Manipur Legislative Assembly**

Imphal, the 12th of May 2021

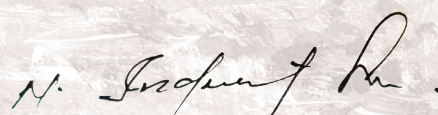
MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation (KCDO) is celebrating its Silver Jubilee on Wednesday, the 19th of May 2021. And a Souvenir is also being brought out to observe the occasion.

I am not a stranger to KCDO or Kongpal Chanam Leikai. I consider in my heart that the club and the *Leikai* is my own. I grew up playing with the children of the *Leikai* in our Sabal Lampak. And over the years, I have received guidance and blessing from both. In fact, I have seen KCDO growing in front of my eyes. The progress it has achieved in its 25 years of existence is commendable. Credit goes to the office bearers (past and present) of the prestigious organisation.

As informed to me, I learn that there shall be no pompous celebrations but only ritual observations on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is indeed the need of the hour. Life is precious. Let us honour it. However, the gloom environment shall not take away the shine of KCDO's Silver Jubilee Celebration.

I wish the celebration and release of the Souvenir a grand success.


(Nahakpam Indrajit Singh)



**Up - Adhyaksha
Imphal East Zilla Parishad**

Imphal, the 12th of May 2021

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to extend my warmest greetings and congratulations to the Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation (KCDO), which is celebrating its Silver Jubilee on 19th May, 2021. On this auspicious day, I wish every member of the KCDO every success in the years to come. I am confident that the KCDO will continue to move forward with its various activities.

May I wish the function a great success and publication of the Souvenir a grand success.

Kshetri Tama Devi
(Kshetri Tama)



Pradhan
10/3 - Thambalkhong Gram Panchayat
Kshtrigao C.D. Block, Imphal East

Imphal, the 12th of May 2021

MESSAGE

I am proud to learn that KCDO is organising its Silver Jubilee Celebration and releasing a Souvenir on 19th May 2021. I congratulate the members of KCDO for making the organisation a solid one which is people oriented.

I extend my warm greetings to all the members of KCDO. I wish the function and publication of the Souvenir a grand success.

K. Roma
(Koijam Roma Devi)



Pradhan
10/1 - Top Naoria Gram Panchayat
Kshtrigao C.D. Block, Imphal East

Imphal, the 12th of May 2021

MESSAGE

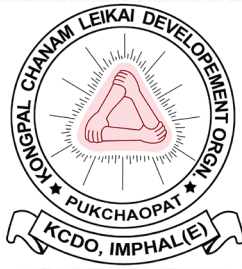
It gives me immense pleasure to learn that Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation (KCDO) is celebrating its Silver Jubilee Celebration on 19th May, 2021 and a Souvenir is being brought out on this auspicious occasion.

It is heartening to note that the KCDO is celebrating its 25 years of dedicated service for the welfare of the people of Kongpal Chanam Leikai. I congratulate KCDO for your dedication and sacrificing service rendered so far.

On this occasion, I convey my greetings to all the members of KCDO.

I wish the celebration and publication of the Souvenir a grand success.

(Mangshatabam Dinachandra Singh)



Imphal, the 12th of May 2021

MESSAGE

Amidst the dreaded COVID-19 pandemic and at a moment when there is a humanitarian crisis, recollecting the long 25 years of the hardship of bearing the responsibility of KCDO makes me smile. And on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations, I wish to convey a message of good tidings to the office bearers and future members of the organisation.

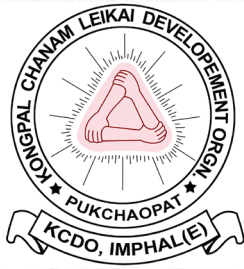
As in life's rhythm, in 25 years, many loving mentors and friends of the organisation have passed away. I pay my obeisance to the departed souls. In this long time, many who took operational responsibility for the organisation have also retired. I salute you from the bottom of my heart. And to the active members who have been tirelessly bearing the organisation's responsibility right from the beginning, I fail to express in words how grateful we are to you. You have my utmost respect.

Let us teach with patience and forbearance the ideal of a united society, responsibilities required to lead a meaningful life and humanity's new ideas and wisdom to the upcoming generation. Along with it, let us strive to make our *leikai* and organisation a bright one.

I wish the Silver Jubilee Celebration and the release of the Souvenir a grand success.

Th. Gopendra Singh

(Th. Gopendra Singh)
Founder President & Advisor
KCDO



CHAIRPERSON SOUVENIR COMMITTEE



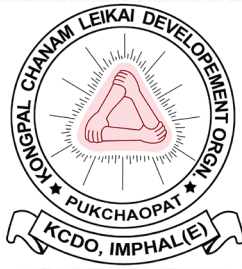
KCDO stands for culture, identity, environment, health, sustainable development and above all, justice. These are reflected in the endeavours we have undertaken over the years. Our keen sense of history and respect for nature is the hallmark that has made us strive not for momentary success but for a victory that has meaning for posterity.

In this modest publication, we attempt to capture the varied facets of Kongpal Chanam Leikai, starting from settlement history to the historical landmark *Eeegi Thong* and from the inception of KCDO to the COVID-19 pandemic. We also recorded the genealogy of KCDO's office bearers, achievements and milestones.

I hope readers shall appreciate our humble attempt and take it lightly as a small contribution to KCDO's Silver Jubilee Celebration.

Happy reading!

(Ksh. Joychandra Singh)
Founder Advisor
KCDO



EDITORIAL

How much do we know about our place? From where did we come? And what is that we want to leave behind for posterity? And finally, what is that we have stood for when we're alive? We tried to answer these questions in this modest publication to commemorate KCDO's 25th Foundation Day 2021. We have attempted to capture the spirit of the people, places and memories, and KCDO's undying sense of justice and courage; and finally, its motto of unity and strength.

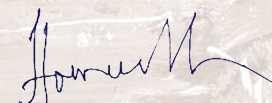
Informed by the motto, KCDO conducted a household survey in areas falling under its jurisdiction between the months of January and April, 2021. All the articles are based on the findings of the survey. Unfortunately, we could not garner the economic indexes on account of shortage of time and the COVID-19 pandemic. We felt it was inappropriate to ask the residents about their sources of income in such trying times.

Personalities from far beyond the borders of our leikai helped us to complete the Souvenir venture. I wish to render my gratitude to film-maker Bobo Khuraijam, fossil and Puya expert Tamo Thongbam Nanjest; organic intellectuals *Oja* Lokendra Arambam (also a theatre personality), *Oja* Prof. Priyoranjan and *Tamo* Lancha (also a film maker) for their constant support and encouragement. Finally, we extend our gratitude to *Yambung* RK Nimai (IAS Retd.) for his ever-untiring replies to my queries.

Thank you, Suresh Khuraijam, for translating into Manipuri articles on COVID-19 and The Undying Stars.

Finally, it is the trust placed upon me by the KCDO office bearers which persuaded me to undertake the Souvenir journey. Support of my team has been immense. Thank you for making this modest publication a success.

We remain indebted to CORE (Centre for Organisation Research and Education) for providing us the ISBN for the publication of the Souvenir.


(Homen Thangjam)

SALAI, SAGEI & YUMNAK

TRACING OUR ROOTS

Homen Thangjam & Leitanthem Bedajit

Kongpal Chanam Leikai (KCL) is around three kilometres away from the Kangla point of Imphal. It lies on the eastern bank of the Kongba River. Its neighbouring village is Kongpal Kshetri Leikai (in the North); Kongpal Mutum Leikai (across the river, to the west); Thambalkhong (in the south); and Nungthilchaibi/Sabal Leikai (in the East). The apex body of the locality, KCDO (N24.800230053610264 longitude and E93.96259835992484 latitude), looks after the general welfare of the *leikai*. This is apart from two *Singlups* that provide humanitarian services to the *leikai*.

We are fortunate to have a panoramic view of the Chingu Nongmaijing Ching (Baruni). And a walk by the Pukchaopat Loukon is sure to soothe down nerves. Our *leikai* derives the first part of its name Kongpal from the gentle-flowing river, meaning by the Kongba River. The second part of the name Chanam stands for the *Yumnak* that was supposedly the first settler. It is a common practice in the Imphal Valley area to name a locality to a *Yumnak* that first settles there. However, the absence of Chanam *Yumnak* in our *leikai* has confounded us for long. There are only two Chanam in our *leikai*, one an ancient but a small *Sagei* but beyond the jurisdiction of KCDO and another a new entrant. Not much information could be gathered from the former.



View of Imphal City from Baruni Hill - Source: e.pao.net

Here, we have made an attempt to trace the origin of *Yumnaks* found in the village. Apart from accounts of household elders, we have analysed each of the family *puya*, and conducted extended interviews with *Apokpa* elders of each *Yumnak*. TC Hodson's *The Meitheis* was a useful reference book. Before, we directly jump into the origin of the residents, it becomes pertinent to briefly introduce to the readers concepts of Meitei *Salai*, *Sagei* and *Yumnak*, and also the *Lallup* system.

Salai, Sagei and Yumnak

Meitei traces their genealogy, as any other human group, to their progenitors. Therefore, a conscious Meitei is described a “Pu-pa Khangba Macha”, meaning one who knows their ancestors/progenitors. And it is usually traced to the ancestral *Salai* or *Sagei* head. Historians trace the tradition during the reign of *Meidingu* Nongda Lairen Pakhangba (33 AD -154 AD). In his time, the seven *Salai* or clan formed the basis of the Meitei confederacy system. Each *Salai* was an independent principality. Their amalgamation led to

the establishment of the Meitei kingdom. The seven *Salais* were the Meitei, Khaba-Nganba, Chenglei, Angom, Khuman, Luwang and Moirang. Besides, there were smaller clans, such as Mangang, Manding, Chairen, Khende and Heiren Khunja, etc. But over time, they merged into any of the seven major *Salais*. After years of struggle with one another, the Meitei or the Ningthouja *Salai* with *Meidingu* Nongda Lairen Pakhangba as the ruler finally established their supremacy. Through a prolonged process of assimilation, Meitei became the terminology of all the *Salais*. However, *Salais* as an ethnic marker prevails even today.

Components of *Salai* are *Sagei*, *Yumnak* and *Imung*. Each *Salai* consists of several *Sagei* (lineages) or *Yumnak* (surnames) and *Imung* (household or family as an economic unit having a kitchen). Interestingly, there can be families with similar *Yumnak*, such as Thangjam, but it can so happen that they belong to different *Sagei* and *Salai*.

Each of the *Sagei* descended from a common ancestor, the founder of the *Salai* (*Salai Apokpa*). Often the founder was the progenitor of the *Salai*. While *Yumnak* has existed since ancient times, we find *Yumnaks* assigned to immigrants in later years. In later phases, it was absorption of new racial groups based on occupation and descent. Demographic politics - population absorption of skilled human resources - to expand

territory and peacetime labour were the driving factors. Thus, *Loiyumba Singyen*, the written constitution of *Meidingu* Loiyumba (1074-1112), which provided a horizontal division of labour in the polity, focused on the distribution of *Yumnak* based on occupation. According to Phanjoubam Tarapot in *Bleeding Manipur* (2007), the *Loiyumba* “incorporated most neighbouring principalities”.

We find the tradition of assigning *Yumnak* to immigrant racial groups in *Meidingu* Khagemba's reign (1597-1652; conqueror of Khagi or Chinese), which continued until the modern times of Bodhchandra Maharaja (1941-1949). The population was a much-needed resource for this war-loving nation. One can say, Manipur's history is all about devastation, flood and epidemic that took away immense human lives followed by reconstructions. Therefore, human resources were as rare as the fabled gold of Ningthi Turel (Chindwin River).

Puyas (ancient Meitei manuscripts) give detailed account of new racial group's settlement in Manipur. Notable *Puya* include *Nongchup Haram* (account of the Westerners' arrival such as those from Assam, Bengal and Tripura, the Cacharis), *Nongpok Haram* (arrival from the East, which included the Shans, Chinese and Burmese), *Nongshamei Puya* (account of the Meitei Pangal settlement during Khagemba's time), *Bamon Khunthoklon* (Meitei Brahmin/Bamon settlement) and *Cheitharol Kumpapa* (Court Chronicle of Manipur), etc.

The Lallup System

When *Meidingu* Nongda Lairen Pakhangba became the first ruler of Manipur, he made significant changes to the administrative system. The first significant change was the introduction of *Lallup*.



The ruins of Kangla - Source: www.re-thinkingthefuture.com



Objective was “to turn the tide against joint family system” by introducing *Lallup*, forced male labour in return for land-use and revenue. Then, he restructured the society in his kingdom into four *Panas* or divisions to consolidate the system of administration. It was followed by stationing of 400 regular militia at the Kangla Fort.

The *Lallup* had interconnection with every departments of the government. It was administered through the four administrative divisions *Panas*. They were Ahallup, Naharup, Khabam and Laipham. *Meidingnu* Loyumba's *Loyumba Shinyen* makes reference to the *Panas*. The four *Panas* survived even in the modern times.

Robert Brown in *Statistical Account of Manipur* describes *Lallup* as “an institution of the greatest consequence to the people of Manipur.” In fact, it was the mainstay of the Meitei state system. He observes:

“The general system of lallup is based on the assumption that it is the duty of every male between the ages of 17 and 60 to place his services at the disposal of the state, without remuneration, for a certain number of days in each year. The number of days thus placed nominally at the disposal of the state is ten days in every forty. This ten-days-service is so arranged that a man works his ten days and has an interval of thirty with regularity all the year round. On an individual coming of age to perform *Lallup*, he is entitled to cultivate for his support one purree of land, subject to the payment in kind of the tax to the raja. In the case of permanent illness or disability, a man under sixty may be excused from labour, but notice must be given and the authorities satisfied of the true nature of the case.

“In the event of an individual wishing to escape his turn of duty, he must either provide a substitute or pay a certain sum, which sum goes to pay for a substitute if

required, or the rest of the *Lallup* may agree to do the extra duty receiving the money. In no case does the money paid for exemption go to Government. A payment of twelve annas will, it is said, exempt a man for forty days. Over every *Lallup* or class of labourer independent of number is an officer named the “*Lakpa*” who is responsible for the performance of the prescribed duties. There is no *lallup* for women.”

Robert Brown further states that the *Lallup* underwent little change since its inception by Pakhangba. James Johnstone also observes:

“This system known by the name *Lallup* is often miscalled forced labour... it executed the great public works for the benefit of the state. The system was a good one and when not carried to excess, pressed heavily on nobody. It exceptionally adapted to a poor state sparsely populated. In such a state under ordinary circumstances where the amount of revenue is small and the rate of wages often comparatively high, it is next to impossible to carry on much needed public works by payment. On the other hand, every man in India who lives by cultivation, has much spare time on his hands, and the *Lallup* system very profitably utilizes this and for the benefit of the community at large. I never heard of it being complained as hardship.”

Lallup performed both military and peace-time services. Further, it was a source of revenue for the rulers. It remained in force till the Britishers (Major Maxwell) abolished it on 29th April 1892. In the place of labour and surplus revenue from *lallup* land, the British introduced a land revenue system based on permanent land settlement to individual land owners so as to realise land revenue with which modern administration with proper budgeting could proceed. Prof. Ch Priyaranjan adds, “After 1891, valley was surveyed and *patta* (ownership rights) issued on agricultural



land, non-taxpaying land was auctioned, tax enforcement! From 26,000 hectares in 1891, *patta* paddy land had grown to around 80,000 hectares by 1945. Conversion of *sabal* (grazing land) and paddy land into homestead land was the means of *leikai* spread”.

Tracing the Roots

In our exercise, a third-generation descendent of Chanam in neighbouring Laishram Leikai helped us in understanding the toponymy of our *leikai*. He was honest enough to admit the absence of a calendar year in the Chanam *Puya* about the settlement year or departure and associated reasons.

According to Chanam Nilbir, renowned *Shumang Lila* actor, aged about 80 years:

“Four brothers of Chanam such as Sibananda, Dhoniram, Penakhongba alias Jatra and Dhoppa, were original inhabitants of your *leikai* as per the Chanam *Puya*. Thus, the name of your *leikai* takes after our Yumnak. While Dhoppa stayed back, his elder brothers migrated elsewhere. Sibananda was around 59 years old then. So, you can fix the departure year at about 1840. As per our calculation, our forefathers settled there at around 1781. And our Apokpa Khurumpham is at Langpok, Nambol.”

From the above account, it becomes quite certain that Dhoppa, the youngest of the Chanam brothers, must have been at least 16-year old, and, the eldest brother Sibananda, at least 19-year old. And all the brothers belonged to the era of *Meidingu* Ching-Thang Khomba (Rajarshi Bhagya Chandra 1748–1799). Obviously they could not be the “original” settler of our *leikai* if they were “brought” from Nambol and also given that *lallup* system was prevalent.

Meidingu Ching-Thang Khomba was “re-crowned” in January 1779 after proving he was Manipur’s king by taming a wild elephant at

Tekhao, Tripura “with Lord Govindajee’s help”. He undertook the reconstruction of Manipur that was greatly devastated by the Ava aggression in 1769, infusing a new Manipuri aesthetics with *Raas Lila* and Govindajee worship. The first devastation took place in 1755–58, and the third was to occur in 1819–26 (known as *Chahi Taret Khuntakpa*). *Meidingu* Ching-Thang Khomba shifted the capital of Manipur to Kangla in 1796 from Bishenpur. Perhaps, the Chanams were “brought” to Kongpal to contribute labour or other skills in the king’s reconstruction endeavour.

However, it does not mean to suggest that the land belonged to the Chanam. Up to 1892, as N. Lokendra Singh in *The Unquiet Valley* observes, “all land belonged to the king”, and he along with his family members and *Phamnaibas* (nobles) “controlled both politics and economy”. Moreover, the heads of the clans were associated with administrative works. He further adds that “the 19th-century Manipuri peasants were serfs of some kind with little freedom of movement or action often subjected to periodical oppressions and harassment by rapacious nobles and officers”. In other words, in the prevailing feudal system, a serf was a person who was bound to the land owned by the feudal lord.

Coming back to our *leikai*, when Dhoniram was 59 years old, he along with his brothers, Penakhongba and Dhoppa were “taken away” on which the Chanam *Puya* is silent. That was probably in the year 1821 during the *Chahi Taret Khuntakpa*, a period of great devastation. We are not clear whether, they were taken away by the Ava or deserted their families to hide elsewhere. According to Nilbir, the brothers never returned home.

But which stock of *Yumnak* replaced them here in the *leikai* is challenging to say, although there are claims by some *Yumnaks* dating back to the 1840s. These claims need vigorous verifications. So we have not included the probable year of migration in this analysis. However, from 1900 onwards, we get a clear picture of immigration to the *leikai* as



land reform in the state had started. And there was sales and purchase of land on account of monetisation of the economy by colonial British after 1891.

Contemporary Salai, Sagei & Yumnak Configuration

As such, settlement history of KCL reveals that all the *Sagei* immigrated from different parts of valley areas (see Table I) at different times. There are seven *Salais* in the *leikai* such as Angom, Chenglei/Leishangsarangthem, Khaba Nganba, Khuman, Luwang, Mangang and Moirang. Traditionally, Kshetrimayum is not assigned a *Salai*. And there are 37 *Yumnaks*. We find six *Yumnaks* recurring twice who are not of the same *Sagei*. These are Kshetrimayum, Laishram, Moirangthem, Ningthoujam, Sarangthem and Thangjam. While the former four share the same *Salai* (with the exception of Kshetrimayum), the two Thangjams belong to different *Salais* such as Luwang and Khuman.

In KCL Mangang has the maximum number of *Yumnak* (28.57 percent), followed by Luwang (20 percent), Angom and Khuman (14.29 percent each), Moirang (11.43 percent), Chenglei/Leishangsarangthem (8.57 percent) and Khaba Nganba (2.86 percent).

Leikai residents mainly migrated from Imphal East (51.35 percent), followed by Thoubal (21.62 percent), Imphal West (13.51 percent), Bishnupur (10.81 percent) and Kakching (2.70 percent). The nearest places of origin are Sabal Leikai and

Table I: Yumnak, Salai, Origin place, KCL, 2021

Sl. No.	Yumnak	Salai	Immediate migration from	Apokpa Khoirampham	
				Place	District
1.	Sarangthem (Uyungpok)	Chenhlei	Uyungpok	Kakching Khunou	Imphal East
2.	Laishram	Khuman	Yairipok	Yairipok	Thoubal
3.	Leitanthem	Angom	Thoubal	Thoubal	Thoubal
4.	Maibam	Khuman	Ukhongshang	Ukhongshang	Thoubal
5.	Namoiyam	Mangang	Sagolmang	Sagolmang	Imphal East
6.	Nongthombam	Luwang	Ningthem Pukhri Mapal		Imphal East
7.	Thangjam (Luwang group)	Luwang	Ukhongshang	Ukhongshang	Thoubal
8.	Thokchom	Moirang	Yairipok	Yairipok	Thoubal
9.	Toijam	Luwang	Awang Kongpal	Yairipok	Imphal East
10.	Kshetrimayum (Iranpham)	NA	Iranpham	NA	Imphal East
11.	Naorem	Mangang	Heingang	Heingang	Imphal East
12.	Khaidem	Khaba Nganba	Kongpal Khaidem Leikai		Imphal East
13.	Chakpram	Angom	Nongmeibung	Yairipok	Imphal East
14.	Moirangthem (Thamnapokpi)	Moirang	Thamnapokpi	Thamnapokpi	Bishnupur
15.	Wahengbam	Luwang	Mayang Imphal	Mayang Imphal	Imphal West
16.	Ningthoujam (Kshetri Leikai)	Mangang	Kongpal Kshetri Leikai	Thoubal	Imphal East
17.	Meishnam	Luwang	Naorem Leikai		Imphal West
18.	Lisam	Moirang	Lisam Leirak		Imphal East
19.	Sapam	Mangang	Khongjom	Khongjom	Thoubal
20.	Angom	Angom	Nongmeibung		Imphal East
21.	Thangjam (Khuman)	Khuman	Kongpal Mutum Leikai		Imphal East
22.	Koijam	Luwang	Wangkhei Yonglan Leirak	Thoubal	Imphal East
23.	Chanam	Chenglei	Khongjom	Khongjom	Thoubal
24.	Moirangthem (Samukhok)	Moirang	Samukhok	Samukhok	Imphal East
25.	Laishram (Moirangkhum)	Khuman	Moirangkhum		Imphal West
26.	Kshetrimayum (Sabal Leikai)	NA	Sabal Leikai		Imphal East
27.	Nahakpam	Mangang	Sabal Leikai		Imphal East
28.	Huirem	Mangang	Saiton		Bishnupur
29.	Sarangthem	Chenhlei	Thambalkhong	Ukhongshang	Imphal East
30.	Salam	Luwang	New Chekon		

Source: Field survey

Note: *indicates most probable year of settlement at KCL upto 1956.

NA – Not applicable.

Kongpal Kshetri Leikai, neighbouring villages of Kongpal Chanam Leikai. Salam and Soubam are the latest *Yumnaks* who migrated here in 2018.

The Difficulty of Ascertaining the Year of Settlement

One of the most difficult aspect of the study was ascertaining the probable year of settlement of the ancestors in the village. It was difficult on the part of the respondents to identify the eldest forefather who came here. As a tradition, present-day Meitei maintains *Sagei Puya*. However, these are limited to three or four generations from the present time. It is like the proverbial “Pu ahum khangba”, meaning “someone who knows three-generation ancestors”. Then there are other limitations. Take for example, the absence of a calendar year, be it lunar or solar, to indicate the progenitors’ or the first settler’s time. And finally, *Sagei Puya* is often silent on migration reasons and ostracisation.



Marching towards prosperity (L) Th. Chaoyaima leading

These are the problems we encountered in our toponymic study. *Sagei Apokpa Khurumba*, the tradition of ancestor worship at the origin place, helps ascertain the origin place of the settlers. However, ascertaining the reasons for migration remains a mystery. Here too, we could only make an educated guess. Unlike other *leikais*, the absence of a *Leikai Umang Lai* also made our task difficult. It is in the sense that usually, *Leikai Umang Lai Haraoba* narrates migration and settlement story. It is not the case for our *leikai*.

Towards a Brighter Future

The best part of our existence in this *leikai* is that all of us came here as strangers. Over an extended period, many of us became relatives through marital alliances. It is the best part of exogamy, where a *Yumnak* male belonging to one *Salai* can marry a woman of another or the same *Yumnak*

belonging to a different *Salai*. In the olden days, the kings and *Phamnaibas* could decide our lives, restricting our movement and settlement pattern. Nevertheless, we established *Singlup* and others to lead a communitarian way of life, together, fighting against the forces of nature, overcoming biological odds, and most importantly, to lead dignified lives. Perhaps, the journey was arduous and continues to be so.

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(Homen Thangjam teaches Political Science & Human Rights at the IGNTU-RCM. Leitanthem Bedajit is an education enthusiast & trades cosmetic products)



A Glimpse of the KONGPAL CHANAM LEIKAI

Homen Thangjam & Hemchand Sarangthem

Kongpal Chanam Leikai (hereafter KCL) is situated on the eastern side of the Kongba River adjoining Mutum Leikai, Thambalkhong and Sabal Leikai. There are no educational institutions providing primary, high school or higher study facilities in the locality. Students of the locality attend Government or private schools nearby or at convenience. There is no immediate healthcare facility in the locality. People get healthcare from the Primary Health Centre at Thambalkhong and Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Science, Porompat. MSPDCL provides the power supply. PHED water supply is not yet available in KCL.

The locality falls under the Kshetrigao Assembly Constituency (Polling Station No. 4/10 & 4/12) and the Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency. The nearest post office, police station, and banks are Porompat Post Office, Porompat Police Station, State Bank of India, and Porompat branch, respectively.

Demography

KCL is not a census village but falls under the Top Naoriya Census village. Therefore, the Census of India does not carry a separate demographic profile of the hamlet. According to our survey, the total population of the village (under the jurisdiction of KCDO) belonging to 32 *Yumnaks* is 720 (see Table 1). While female constitutes 50.28 percent of the total population, the male population stands at 49.72 percent.

As indicated in Table 1, Leitanthem leads the population distribution among *Yumnaks* with a total population of 94 persons, followed by Thangjam (89), Sarangthem (70), and Lisam (63) and Nongthombam (50). Together, the top 10 *Yumnaks* constitute 74.31 percent of the total

Table 1: Leading Yumnaks with Demographic Strength, 2021

Sl. No.	Yumnak	Male	Female	Total
1.	Leitanthem	45	49	94
2.	Thangjam	41	48	89
3.	Sarangthem	35	35	70
4.	Lisam	33	30	63
5.	Nongthombam	24	26	50
6.	Laishram	19	22	41
7.	Toijam	17	17	34
8.	Kshetrimayum	20	13	33
9.	Wahengbam	18	15	33
10.	Khaidem	17	11	28
TOTAL		269	266	535
11.	Others*	89	96	185
GRAND TOTAL		358	362	720

Source: Field survey

*Note** - Others consist of *Yumnaks* with total population indicated within brackets: Ningthoujam (20), Naorem (18), Huiem (14), Thokchom (13), Maisnam (12), Moirangthem (12), Chakpram (10), Koiyam (10), Sairem (9), Sapam (9), Nahakpam (8), Namoiyam (7), Maibam (6), Senjam (6), Soubam (6), Angom (5), Ningongbam (7), Saikhom (3), Thongam (3), Yumnam (3), Chanam (2) and Salam (2)

population, 75.14 per cent of the entire male population (358) and 73.48 percent of the total female population (362).

The remaining 22 *Yumnaks* (indicated as Others in Table 1) constitute only 25.69 percent of the total population, 24.86 percent of the entire male population and 26.52 percent of the total female population. There are 14 single-digit-population *Yumnaks*, and a minuscule population is recorded in the case of Chanam and Salam with two persons each. Chanam is a female-headed household, and both members are females (mother and daughter).

Table 2: Age-wise Demography, 2021

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1.	60 & above	38	55	93
2.	18 - 60 years	213	206	419
3.	Below 18 years	81	80	161
4.	0 - 5 years	26	21	47
TOTAL		358	362	720

Source: Field survey

93 persons have crossed the age limit of 60, while a large section of the population is within the age limit of 18-60 years. 161 children within the 5-18 years and 47 infants are recorded in the survey.

Workforce & Occupation

A productive socio-economic potential prevails in KCL. For instance, 460 people comprising 63.8 percent of the total population (720) fall within the category of the capable workforce. This figure is complemented by another 22.36 percent of the prospective teenage population (see Tables 2 & 3).

Table 3: Workforce & Occupation, 2021

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1.	Housewife	0	172	172
2.	Self-employed	74	25	99
3.	Daily wager	58	4	62
4.	Government employee	45	13	58
5.	Pensioner	22	16	38
6.	Private sector	20	7	27
7.	NGO sector	3	1	4
Total		222	238	460

Source: Field survey

A large section of the locality population is engaged in an occupation: 460 persons comprising 63.88 percent of the total population. 172 homemakers contributing 37.39 percent of the entire workforce surpass the frequency among all occupation options. 99 self-employed males and females closely follow the distribution. There are 58 government employees in the locality, 12.60 percent of the entire working class. 77.58 percent of the Government are male, and 22.42 percent are females. 27 persons are employed in the private sector. Of the 62 daily wage earners, 58 are males, and only four are females. 38 persons get Government pensions, and only four persons are employed in the NGO sector.

Educational attainment

Table 4: Enrolled students, 2021

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1.	Students (Below 60)	25	14	39
2.	Students (Below 18)	76	79	155
Total		101	93	194

Source: Field survey

As Table 4 shows, the number of male students pursuing higher studies exceeds those of female students. At the same time, comparatively, a balanced enrolment of boys and girls is observed at the elementary and high school levels. Altogether there are 194 students actively undergoing study in their respective fields.

Table 5: Educational achievement, 2021

Sl. No.	Discipline	Male	Female	Total
1.	BA	39	21	60
2.	BSC	12	6	18
3.	MSC	3	4	7
4.	MA	6	3	9
5.	ANM	0	2	2
6.	BDS	0	2	2
7.	GNM	0	2	2
8.	LLB	1	2	3
9.	MLT	0	2	2
10.	BED	0	1	1
11.	DIPLOMA	7	1	8
12.	DOECA	0	1	1
13.	MCOM	0	1	1
14.	MSW	0	1	1
15.	PHD	1	1	2
16.	BCA	2	0	2
17.	BCOM	1	0	1
18.	BE	5	0	5
19.	MBA	2	0	2
20.	MCA	1	0	1
21.	MTECH	1	0	1
Total		81	50	131

Source: Field survey

As Table 5 shows, 131 persons in the locality have attained a Diploma and above qualifications in a field. Arts graduates comprising 45.80 percent of the educated are the maximum. The second preferred course of study is Graduation in Science for males and females. Educated males exceed educated females by a significant figure, unevenly distributed to 81 males and 50 females. Technical and Professional courses are preferred less in the locality, as the survey data indicates.

A low rate of postgraduates is noticed in the survey data. A total of 28 persons have a Master's degree in a field. The least opted courses of study with single candidates trained in the area are those of BED, DOECA, MCOM, MSW, BCOM, MCA AND MTECH. Despite the lesser rate of educated females in the commutative data, a higher rate of female pursuance was observed in the streams of MSC, LLB, ANM, BDS, GNM, MLT, BED, DOECA, MCOM AND MSW.

Employment generation

Since ancient times, the Leitanthems have been renowned for tin-smithery in KCL. Today, too, the tradition is manufacturing rain gutter/drainage, garden water can, bucket, charcoal heater, tub, etc. In the process, they generate small scale employment. For example, Leitanthem Deban employs around 10 women in his work shed. The Toijam family uses around 10 in their pharma related endeavours. Ningthoujam Lokeshwor employs around four people in his hatchery business. Sapam Anand Singh employs around 20 people in his SA & Associates, a legal consultancy service provider specialised in the area of tax and corporate law. Apart from this, his forthcoming venture, the Liklang Skill Development Academy would provide skill training and soft skills with placement opportunities.

However, the highest employment generators in KCL are from Thangjam (Luwang group). Thangjam Roshan's Gold Gym employs more than 22 people, and his other business establishment also provide jobs to 42 people. At the same time, his younger brother Amarjit employs 25 people in his hi-tech venture Lanleima. Th (O) RK Nisana's Falcon Aviation & Hospitality Institute employs four people and imparts training to youngsters in the said field.

The handloom work shed of KCDO has five looms and one warping drum. Voluntarily, women of the locality weave *Innaphi* (chunni), *Lengyan phi* (scarves), household *Phanek* (wrapper) and bedsheet. Starting from 19th May 2018, 20 women

weave the clothes, where the elder teaches the inspired young women. The weavers take the proceeds of the sales.

Conclusion

The tiny KCL has been moving along with the tides of time. As subsequent articles shall illustrate, it has contributed wholesomely to the achievements of Manipur. However, the hamlet is yet to get governance benefits in multiple ways. Take, for instance, we're yet to taste piped water. Governments in the past and present have assured us the basic essential item. However, it simply remains a hollow promise. Then, the road conditions are in a dilapidated condition. The Kongba River stinks, and there is none to listen to her cries of misery.

We are yet to produce a doctor, a bureaucrat, or even a minister. Our habitation pattern places a limit on our livelihood means. We can ask ourselves, how many of us have paddy fields in the locality, for example, in the Pukchaopat, that we attach a romantic nostalgia. The land has become scarce; population pressure also places stress on the agricultural lands. Paddy fields are disappearing in front of our eyes. There is no other alternative than improving our human resources if we desire to lead meaningful lives despite these infallible conditions. KCL continues to exist, placing its dream of fulfilment to the future generation. Therefore, education becomes the only way out. So let us put our faith in education and walk brightly in the future as informed individuals.

.....
(Homen Thangjam teaches Political Science & Human Rights at the IGNTU-RCM. Hemchand Sarangthem teaches at the Pioneer Academy, Bamon Kampu)



Showers from Heaven THE BIRTH OF KCDO

Th. Keshworjit Singh



Laying the future foundation

When I reminisce about the journey of KCDO walking down memory lane, tears roll down my eyes. Looking back, it seems like yesterday. 25 years ago, Kongpal Chanam Leikai and Kongpal Mutum Leikai lying across the opposite banks of the Kongba River were united in a single club. Like children of the same parents, for years, we lovingly played together. And we equally shared the responsibility of running that club. Elders christened it the Ayang Road Kongba River Students' Union. But in the last month of 1994, residents of Chanam Leikai decided to part ways. Perhaps, the ever-increasing population pressure with all its multi-faceted problems was too much to bear. It was like the pigeon's story – one has to fly away to make its own nest. Inkling to be separate swayed over us. With a clenched fist, Chanam Leikai started thinking about a new club of its own under our own leadership.

However, it came at a great price. After parting ways, Mutum Leikai retained most of the assets of the old club, including the immovable playground. And we were yet to establish a new club with a playground. As a result, we were bereft of a ground where we could stage the annual sports or even conduct Yaoshang Thabal, Meitei's most famous festival. Oh! The curse of not owning a permanent playground. Then came the incessant deafening nagging of the local maidens who eagerly wanted to host the Yaoshang Thabal that very year. It was as if they could not remain deaf to the luring sound of Thabal heard from other localities. We could not remain mute spectators to their suffering.

Moreover, as the saying goes, "You can easily satisfy a nagging child with a grub. But not the pestering maiden in the throes of her passionate romantic misery." Thus, only a Thabal could smoothen their raised hairs.



Wise men say, “Strive then only one can succeed. Where there is a will, there is a way”. We turned to Ima Pukchaopat Lairenbi, guardian spirit of our bountiful paddy fields, and prayed for guidance. She seemed to understand our dire needs. She awakened us as if telling us to be courageous and approach the owner of the paddy field where we wanted to organise the Thabal Chongba. Indeed, the owner affectionately heeded our request.

I vividly remember the first time of our daunting adventure. Instigated by the maidens and encouraged by Ima Pukchaopat Lairenbi, we decided to host the Thabal Chongba. Being post-harvest, the field was dry and full of cracks. Almost everyone in our neighbourhood came forward for groundwork. It was a matter of pride, the success of which shall prove the audacity of our locality. The work mainly was to level the ground and fill up the parched cracks lest it twisted the maidens’ tender ankles. We fondly remember, departed, Shri Chanam Juge Singh, who drove his lorry crisscrossing the field to level the cracks with the tyre treads. But more than anything, it was a joy watching the doting parents. They kept a vigil over their loving daughters’ Thabal as if determined to aver any unfortunate incident.

It became a routine affair for us to approach Shri Nahakpam Momon Singh of Thambalkhong Sabal Leikai on every Yaoshang to seek his permission to use his paddy field. As big-hearted he is, he readily complied.

Time flew away steadily. Years rolled away one after the other. Oath that we took with clenched fist, impregnated in the womb of our imagination, finally delivered like a precious baby on the second day of Inga, Sunday, the 19th May, 1996. At 7:00 AM of the blessed day, we convened a general meeting at the *Sangoi* (work shed) of Shri Thangjam Keshorjit Singh exclusively for the residents on the western side of Pukchaopat. Shri Thangjam Bormani Singh presided over the meeting. On this day, we conceived the logo that we see today at the centre of our freely flying club flag.

The garland-like three-clenched fists and three-locked arms denote unity and strength - imagery we nurtured since 1994. Above all, this was when we gave a name to our precious baby-like club and formally established it as Kongpal Chanam Leikai Development Organisation (KCDO).

We housed our club in a temporary office at the mouth of Chaobi Leirak, which is presently the Waiting Shed, by the Kongba River. Construction of the office was a labour of love. Members contributed their labour and shelled out whatever material each could afford, ranging from iron nails to wooden pillars. Through sheer hard work, determination and a steel-like-will, we completed the office within a month. It was a display of unity, a bond of love and understanding. One can say such a trend continues even today, which is the virtue of the residents of Chanam Leikai – always standing for constructive services.

KCDO’s first task was to acquire a playground. To fulfil our task, we started a *Marup* to pool in financial resources. Every member from each household was required to contribute Rs. 100 (one hundred) only. We had to place our faith in the power of money without which our cherished dream could not be fulfilled. The *Marup* continued, phase by phase, till December 1998. However, being a neighbourhood of only around 80 households with a small population, the money thus pooled was too little for land purchase. Then, there were other expenses related to club activities and other miscellaneous expenditures. Therefore, how much-so-ever we tried in the three years, we remained hard-pressed. Nevertheless, we never lost hope and cautiously moved ahead in a planned manner.

We held series of informal meetings. And each discussion led to an undeniable conclusion: the residents’ cooperation was the solution to overcome the financial deficit. We had to plead with them to donate more. They understood our dilemma, “Such a less amount of money, but the desire to buy a playground!” We started collecting donations from the month of January-February,

shedding all inhibitions and skipping meals and sleeps. Needless to say, we were richly rewarded. Finally, by March, we had a decent amount of money to buy land. 46 generous individuals, including the former Hon'ble MLA of Kshetrigao AC, Shri Muhamuddin Shah, contributed handsomely. As gratitude, we place on our club wall the list of donors. The Donor Board is a living testimony of love and victory.

The *Lamta Thabal* (dancing by moonlight, a Manipuri folk dance traditionally performed during the festival of Yaoshang) of 1999 was the last to be celebrated on a borrowed land. I clearly remember the pristine night brightly lit by the moonlight with a patch of cloud here and there. Romance was in the air. The sight of the merry dancers and enchanting music made me feel young all over again. Except, except for the nagging feeling of the playground.

Handing the responsibility of looking after the event to the youth, a few of us strolled towards the culvert at Mayai Lambi. There perched like swallows, once again, we discussed land purchase. The twist by then was, we had the required amount. But it was lying with us like a miser's gold – unused.

The time was around 11:30 PM, approaching midnight. Although it was late, we could see the ground brimmed to the full with enthusiastic merry-makers from a distance. It was a pleasing sight. All around us was the empty paddy fields. And by and by, the Thabal came to an end. We, the miserable souls, too, stood up instantaneously, exclaiming, "Let's approach him tomorrow! He'd surely comply." Suddenly, there was a light shower. We were overwhelmed, felt a tremor in our hearts. Guessed, Ima

Pukchaopat Lairenbi has blessed us. Thought also we heard a faint whisper, "Go, request him. I'm with you."

At daybreak, we started moving from house to house of the club's elders and mobilised them for our mission. As if led by Ima Pukchaopat Lairenbi, around six of us reached the residence of Shri Nahakpam Momon Singh by nightfall. There were present father of Momon, Shri Moirangningthou, eldest brother Shri Joykumar, eldest brother-in-law Shri Kshetrimayum Achou Singh and few more others. We placed our honest motive that "there is the need of a common playground for both the neighbourhoods so that future generation can lead a healthy life." Putting faith in front of us and observing traditional etiquettes, we discussed the issue thoroughly.

Khura Moirangningthou conclusively deliberated, "Dear children, it's getting late. Let's work towards an amicable agreement. And why should not it work? Meet my son Momon on a convenient day."

His loving words were tonic to our agitated souls. We returned home happily, broad smiles writ large across our faces. Deeply contented if you prefer to say so. Those who led the mission from the front were, Kshetrimayum Joychandra, Leitanthem Iraikumar, Nahakpam Meghachandra, Thangjam Gojendra, Thangjam Khamba and myself. Most important of all, it was the spirit of Ima Pukchaopat Lairenbi that led us.



Shri Nahakpam Momon Singh

Two days later, we had a tryst with Momon. He confided, "Please accept this as an offering to God. I am giving believing it to be for the welfare of the leikai's future. Bargains I shall not make. If it has been a private proposal, I would have never sold."

With his formal agreement, the 0.385 acre of land became KCDO's legal property from 24th March 1999.

As a first part of KCDO's objective, we have acquired a playground. However, it does not mean that the office bearers' burdensome responsibility has reduced. Take, for instance. The club's office was at the river bank. But we organised events at the newly acquired playground, which is around 250 metres away from the office. Running between the two spots and carrying things from one place to another taxed us. We are not complaining. However, such hardships motivated us to achieve more, for example, to acquire a patch of land for the club's building complex.

Once again, we started saving money for the second goal while at the same time participating at the State's numerous events, carrying out the club's annual calendar events, purchasing required items of the club and participating at the *leikai's* issues, etc. We continued the *Marup* mentioned above. We also sought the help of the *leikai's* Meira Paibi Lup (Chaokhat Thourang Nupi Lup). Through concerted efforts, they procured a considerable amount of money from the Local Area Development Fund of Hon'ble MLA of Kshetrigao AC, Shri Wangkhem Vivekraj Singh. Unlike the previous episode of land purchase, we did not mobilise funds from the general public. Once again Ima Pukchaobi Lairenbi has blessed us.



(L) Kh. Pramodini Devi

To cut the story short, when we proposed to the owner on behalf of the *leikai*, Smt. Khaidem Pramodini Devi, Tarpon's loving wife of Chanam Leikai, she affectionately gave us the land. I take the opportunity to thank *Ine* Pramo for her generosity and Shri Leitanthem Yaima Meitei. He played an instrumental role to make the deal possible and hassle-free. Perhaps,

somewhere in her heart, she had a special place for him and thus, listened to his earnest pleadings on behalf of us. On 18th December 2004, we acquired 0.625 acres of land.

In this short 25 years, I believe we have walked miles. By now, KCDO has become an elite club. The 25 years' list of activities and achievements of the club mentioned in the Souvenir shall replace my flighty narrative. There are lots



(L) L. Yaima Meitei

I want to share, and even more, the stories shall never end. Yet, let me mention only one thing. What has become the people's property, shining like a precious gem that is KCDO, can be proudly compared to any other club in Manipur. It has reached this status by our belief, unity and sacrifice. Over and above, it is the fruit of our passion, courage and labour. We shall die one day. But KCDO shall be eternal unless humankind is wiped out by COVID-19 or a similar tragedy. There will be a time when the growing up children shall face their responsibility and undergo trials and tribulations. At that time, all I want to say is, take courage from the tales of KCDO. In all your endeavours, Ima Pukchaopat Lairenbi shall always be with you.



.....
(Dedicate to the members of KCDO.
Th. Keshworjit Singh is the
President of KCDO & works
at the Planning Department,
Government of Manipur)
*Translated from Manipuri by
Homen Thangjam*

Kongba River, EEGI THONG & FLOOD

Ch. Dhanabir Singh & Naorem Karna Singh



One of the best landmarks to indicate our neighbourhoods (Chanam and Mutum Leikai) was the thatch-roof wooden bridge popularly known as Eegi Thong built over the Kongba River. There were two such bridges. The minor bridge across Thangjam Leirak has been restored to its original position by the Hon'ble MLA of Kshetrigao AC, Shri Nahakpam Indrajit Singh, in 2017. However, the central bridge connecting Mutum Leirak and Chanam Leikai remain an RCC bridge.



In place of the Eegi Thong

The exact date of when the bridge (central) was constructed cannot be discerned. However, folklore says it was conceived as a narrow overpass during the first part of regency of the Nara

Singh (1834–1844; 1844–1850) when Chandrakirti was in his infancy. The purpose of the thatch-roof was to provide shelter to the commuters and the cattle during rainy days and for the longevity of bridges' life span. *Lallup System*, (Lal meaning war + Lup representing any purposive organisation, which rendered both military and civil services), built and maintained the bridge. Over and above, the institution also undertook seasonal dredging of the river. However, after the abolition of the *Lallup* by Major Maxwell, the Political Agent of Manipur, on 29th April 1892, the residents maintained the bridge. But, there was none to take up the responsibility of dredging services, including state institutions. Perhaps, this is one reason why the health of the river has deteriorated over the years.

In modern time, villagers affirm that major construction of the overpass occurred in 1960. Shri Thangjam Lila Singh, Shri Leitanthem Amu Singh and Shri Leitanthem Rabi, pioneering elders of Chanam Leikai, led a drove of bullock carts to procure timber and bamboo from the Khamenlok-Gwaltabi Reserved Forest under Kangpokpi district. Apart from monetary contribution and thatch, the residents also participated

in building the newly widened bridge. We still remember (L) Shri Sarangthem Mani Singh and Shri Thangjam Roton Singh atop the bridge roof, changing the thatch every season.

Increasing traffic volume, scarcity of thatch, loosening social capital, and safety concerns were factors for doing away with the bamboo-wooden-thatch bridge in 1981. Nevertheless, we lovingly use the name Eegi Thong as a landmark to indicate our neighbourhood. It stands as a blurred image in our memory.



Fishing Gala at Kongba Turel

Kongba River originates from the Kongba Maru hill range of Senam Kom and Mapao Keithelmanbi in Kangpokpi district at an elevation of 1421 MSL (meters above sea level). It then descends into the Manipur valley at Sawombung Block, Imphal East and flows through 31.7 kilometres between Imphal River and Iril River before joining with the Imphal River at Kyamgei-Bashikhong Irong (confluence) in Imphal East, at a general elevation of 726 MSL. It has a catchment/watershed area of 114.594 square kilometres. Even though Kongba River is short and small, many villages and vast paddy fields are dependent on it for daily use and irrigation purposes.

The water was crystal clear during our childhood and provided subsistence to the river basin folks. In the soft-flowing river thrived nutritious varieties of fish species such as *Meitei Sareng* (*Wallago attu*; freshwater catfish or helicopter catfish), *Porom* (*Channa striatus*; Striped snakehead), *Ngakra* (*Clarius batrachus*; Walking catfish), *Ngakrijou* (*Lepidocephalus berdmorei*; Burmese loach), *Meitei Ngamu* (*Channa orientalis*; Asiatic snakehead), *Nganoi/Ngahou* (*Puntius sarana*; Olive barb), *Pengba* (*Osteobrama belangiri*; Pengba/Belengee), *Ngasep* (*Mystus bleekeri*; Day's mystus), *Ngaprum* (*Monopterus albus*; Freshwater eel or Asian swamp eel), *Ngaril* (*Macrogathus alboguttatus*; Spiny eel), *Ukabi* (*Anabas testudineus*; Climbing perch), *Khajing* (*Machrobrachium rosenbergii*; Giant river prawn or giant freshwater prawn), and so on. There was once a time when people across Manipur tastily remarked, "Nothing beats the tasty *Sareng* of Kongba River". And as we depended on the river for water, fishes and mussels, elders prevented us from throwing glass materials into the stream or polluting it.

At night, elderly womenfolk used to while away their time sharing tales of joy and sorrow as they fished with nets in the river lit with bamboo torches or lanterns. Moreover, we used to catch fishes using *Kao*, a triangular-shaped water trap made of bamboo strips. Usually, in winter, it is submerged in a shallow part of the river the previous night and hauled up the following morning. Remembering it makes us nostalgic. We can still feel the shivering cold as we hauled it up ashore – as if it is happening today. Sadly, the tradition has died, the knowledge of which the present generation is ignorant.

Besides fish, we collected innumerable mussels (*Kongren*) and snails (*Tharoi*). What a catch it was! We only needed to dip neck-length inside the water and scrape our hands to pick them. In the wintertime, the water was crystal clear. One could see the pits of *Ngakrijou*. All we needed to do was scoop the mud around the hole with folded palms, throw it up on a hardened patch of earth and catch the fish.



Of flood & paper boats

How fondly we remember the river of our childhood. Those were the best days of our lives and a time we used to follow in the footsteps of our seniors. Probably we were in class IV-V and our seniors in class VII-VIII. We played with bamboo-made hockey stick and ball, kicked *Nobab* (Citrus paradisi; Grapefruit) and swam in the river before and after school. When we dived into the river, it was either from the riverbank trees or the bridge that's too wholly unclothed. But seniors used to caution us not to swim alone lest we be drowned or taken away by the River Spirit, the changeling *Taigam Laipu*. Folks still believe it could turn into anything - animate or inanimate.

Langban (September) brought us a euphoric time because we could gayly collect ready-to-eat freshly chopped fruits from the river. We're referring to the *Langban Heishoi Tamba* or the *Tarpan* offering made by the residents to their departed ancestors. As the water level was medium, not too high or low, we could easily scoop the offering with a basket or walk into the knee-high water to pick up the fruits. Most of the time, we touselled with one another to snatch a mouthful of the offering, which mainly consisted of lemon, grapefruit, guava, sweet potato, papaya, sugarcane and so on.

Langban also reminds us of one funny, tragic incident. One day, along with the *leikai* sisters, we were consuming the *Heishoi*. Suddenly, one of the girls yelled, "It irritates!" And she spewed out what she was chewing, her mouth fully bloated like a bubble gum balloon. Later on, we learned that some mischievous youth had dropped *Hongu*

(*Alocasia macrorrhiza*; Giant taro) tuber slices from the northern side of the river. *Hongu* sap irritates the skin due to calcium oxalate crystals or raphides and is toxic if eaten raw. Fortunately, the elders instantly cured her by administering some local remedy.

As gentle as she is, Kongba River has never troubled us with devastating floods. For the inhabitants on the banks of the Kongba River, flood-related problems occur when the levies of the Iril and Imphal rivers are breached. Nevertheless, when it floods, members of KCDO never sit idle at home. As if it has been drilled into their spines, keeping aside family chores as secondary tasks, they rush out to help the residents in any event of disaster or calamity.

Besides flood, as an annual calendar, KCDO has been organising yearly events regularly. One such event is the annual sports meet during the Yaoshang festival. Another one is the commemoration of Lamyamba Irabot on his birth anniversary. On this occasion, we conduct social service, give monetary assistance to the elders, and distribute meritorious awards to students. We carry out the events in unison without discriminating between the old and the young, each contributing physically or monetarily.

In recent memory, neighbourhoods along the Kongba River banks were devastated by a flood in 2002. It was 15th August, and the first-ever flood encountered after KCDO's establishment. We want to insert here that one of the objectives of our organisation is "To provide help and assistance during the event of flood, storm and fire". In line with the objective, on that day, we resolved to distribute to the affected families 250 gram of fermented fish, half a litre of mustard oil and one kilogram of sugar. At that time, the office of KCDO was at the mouth of Chaobi Leirak across the river bank.

Subsequently, there were floods in September 2007, October 2010 and July 2017. In these events, we also provided humanitarian service to the

flood-affected families within the jurisdiction of KCDO and beyond it, such as Kongpal Mutum Leikai, Thambalkhong and the interior lying residents. In all the floods, we used plantain-rafts, and chest-level submerged volunteers delivered essential items house to house. At times, there were the mischievous enthusiastic volunteers who attempted to catch fishes from Pukchaopat. Our Secretary often shouted, “Catching fish instead of distribution? Let’s finish the work first”. To prevent post-flood epidemics, we also organised free medical camps.



Words of appreciation and encouragement we received from the residents motivated us to work for society progressively. We strongly believe that their blessings have enabled us to travel the short 25 years and celebrate the Silver Jubilee of KCDO this year.

Keeping aside the stories of the flood events for a moment, let us look at today’s Kongba River. It is no longer the river of our childhood. None dares to build a *Thongra* (small bamboo contraption to bathe or wash clothes). The water is dead. It stinks. It is infested with germs and has become a colony of mosquitoes. We prevent our children from touching the polluted water. We no longer catch fish from the rotten water. The rich bio-diversity have disappeared in front of our eyes. The *Sarengs*, *Ngarils* and the *Kongrengs* have become fabled stories like the way we are narrating you. Indeed, the River Spirit has abandoned us. Or perhaps, *Taigam Laipu* has been swept away by the currents of time, not water, just like the Eegi Thong.

Essentially, the effluents and garbage from JNIMS, Chekon, Soibam Leikai, Modern College and Pangal Leirak drained through the Penikhong are responsible for the sorry state of affairs. Then there are reports of widespread poppy plantations and intensive use of chemicals on Kongba Maru Ching (hill) where the river originates. Not only this, there are also reports of deforestation. The Government has to stop all these degrading activities to save Kongba River. At the same time, we urgently need a water treatment plant at the mouth of Penikhong so that clean water drains into the river. If we do not rejuvenate the river, the future generation shall be losing a precious natural treasure. Let us gift them our childhood river. To make this happen, we need the help of like-minded civil society bodies to emphatically stress that the Government needs to wake up and save the Kongba River.

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(Ch. Dhanabir Singh & Naorem Karna Singh are KCDO’s Secretary and General Secretary, respectively)
Translated from Manipuri by Homen Thangjam



O Beloved Kongba Turel!
The unsatiable beauty that you once were
Now crumbled by the weight of time
How precious, how much envious
Regret is all we have!
Your companion the Eegi Thong
Have crumbled and disappeared
You used to whisper to her
Ita may you live long!
Oh! you evil human
The way you treat me too
It’s why I flood you
To teach you the pains of suffering.

WHEN COVID-19 STRIKES

Naorem Jatishor Singh & Toijam Biren



Initially, our thoughts on COVID-19 was, “It spreads faster on social media than the real virus. It never reaches us”. We were cynical of the disease and believed it would fade away just like a widespread fashion. Nevertheless, when India imposed a nationwide lockdown from 24th March, 2020, we became a bit tense. Our understanding of lockdown was limited to “beating up of irresponsible citizens by police personnel”, as reported by the media. When lockdown started pinching us hard, we remembered the old Manipuri saying used during war-time and calamity, “Stock

up kitchen essentials”. And Manipur was caught in a festival-like situation when everybody started running after food and related items. Our village was also part of the tumultuous upheaval, each villager busy like an ant storing up food for the uncertain future.

When a UK-returnee 23-year-old woman from Thangmeiband became the first confirmed coronavirus case of Manipur on 25th March, 2020, the state was panic-stricken. Fear spread like wildfire of Baruni. Then, out of fear, the localities started taking “law and order” into their hands. Most notably, each locality started erecting war-situation-like fences (barricades) to prevent outsiders intruding in the locality. A spree of war-mongering Toknga (rumour) swept over the Manipuri psyche. That bat is the vector of the deadly disease. COVID-19 is a biological weapon that China made. Offer a Meira (candle) to ward off the evil Corona and save the male-progeny of the family, and so on. Everyone was in the grip of superstition and uncertain fear psychosis.

By this time, the Manipur Government started campaigning awareness on COVID-19 on the media and publicity on the roads. On our part, our local club (KCDO) also started awareness programs using loudspeakers. We repeated the Government dictum and spiked it with mood-lifting anecdotes, information and inspiring stories.

KCDO also underscored the need to distribute essential items in our neighbourhood. In the first instance, we reached an agreement with the BPL (37) and AAY (13) cardholders to share their rightful share of rice with the villagers. The cardholders did not utter a word of protest. All they said was, “These are dark times, and one should share”. We could distribute 13 kilograms of rice each to the 181 households falling under KCDO’s jurisdiction.



The third occasion was when KCDO distributed essential commodities to the 181 households plus ten select old-age people from the club's fund. The items included five kilograms of rice, one kilogram of dal, a packet of salt and 250 millilitres of mustard oil per household.



One fine morning on April 13, three of us (the authors and Homen Thangjam) decided to visit households in our locality to ask for material contributions to be distributed to the less fortunate in the neighbourhood. Armed with a plastic bucket and two gunny bags, we started on our mission. As we had hoped, every family greeted us warmly. We were the famous faces who had earlier taken part in the distribution of rice, bleaching powder, cooking oil, salt and water, etc., on three occasions.

By the time we reached the fifth household, more volunteers from our village had joined us. That eased us a lot. Till then, we were carrying on our shoulders whatever the good folks contributed. In a locality where there are 181 households, we wilfully visited only 74. And mind you, these cannot be called the “rich” in the true sense of the word. These are hard-working families who only have enough to sustain themselves. Few incidents humbled us extremely. Take, for instance. This gentleman told his wife to contribute from the *Chengphu* (traditional Manipuri rice pot), saying, “We must give away the best when people ask for charity”. Then, this kind lady had already given us dal, potato and onion, but chased us and gave rice on learning that we mostly prefer rice to other items. Almost everyone wanted to provide Meitei rice or money, which we refused.

We collected 115 kilograms of rice, two bottles of mustard oil of 250 millilitres each, 30 kilograms of onion, 50 kilograms of potato, half-kilogram of fermented fish, ten cabbages, a handful of beans and fresh garlic, one stick of tree beans (*yongchak*) and a chunk of plantain

stem. The collection included other assorted items like cucumber, brinjal, a packet of detergent powder and a pack of turmeric powder. KCDO was kind enough to donate 18 bottles of mustard oil and four kilograms of onion.



The next day, we went around distributing whatever we have collected equally to 23 households – eight on our side of the locality and the remaining across the Kongba River belonging to a different village. Widow-run households constituted the highest number – victim of either armed conflict or HIV-AIDS. The rest consisted of families headed by physically disabled individuals, families who have cancer and debt-ridden families.

However, as we went around distributing the items without any fanfare to the select 23 households, we learnt that some good folks had already distributed rice exclusively to the widows.

Here, we are not talking about the promised quota of PDS items under NFSA, PMGKAY and OMSS or distributions carried out by the sitting MLA, Panchayat members, would-be-politicians, SHGS or local clubs. We refer to the distributions carried out by youths who had collected money for a different purpose, or by a group of families of a clan, or by a group who runs a *marup* (a form of co-operative society).

Learning about these brave individuals, we realised these are the people who redefine humanity. They are the decent 74 poor folks who wholeheartedly shared their quota of rice with us. The individuals also include the unknown youths (*leishabis* and *pakhangs*), who were able to sacrifice their Thabal Chongba and *Marup paisa*. And finally, the *Mou-Nahas* (young married women) who offered their *Shumang Lila*.

While we're engaged with the leikai, Jatishor had the additional burden of his son, who was yet to arrive home. Like similar parents, he was in a dilemma. After his son's arrival, the child had to be quarantined at a designated centre. Here, the inadequacies of the Government became evident. No drinking water. No tea, no breakfast, no lunch, no dinner and above all, no medical staff. It was more of a war-time detention centre than a quarantine centre.

Then by 5th of August, 2020, COVID-19 struck our neighbourhood. Sapam Nando Singh, aged about 51 years, the disease smote a staff of Medical Directorate. On this very day, our club was sanitising (spraying sodium hypochlorite) in

the neighbourhood. As there was no formal declaration of containment zone, KCDO had to run through layers of the bureaucratic labyrinth. We had to move around the locality and trace the persons with whom Nando had close contact before being declared positive. We forwarded 21 names to the CMO Imphal East. Finally, a portion of our leikai was declared Containment Zone on August 7. Immediately, some youths closed the two entrances passing through the residence of Nando by erecting barricades.

Then, hell broke loose in our locality. Someone had leaked the list of the traced persons on social media. We were finalising the list of persons who had to undergo the COVID-19 test. Around six persons from a family barged into the club. They screamed that KCDO has defamed “him” by circulating his name as a “suspect” on social media. They threatened us to clear his name. Otherwise, we could face legal action. They barked, “Now the women-folk cannot buy things from the local shop. Now everyone calls us *Kovit Imung* (sic. COVID-stricken family)”.

We could understand their sense of helplessness and the social stigma attached to their family. So we advised them, “Take the test and clear your names”. Better sense prevailed. And finally, on 11th August, when the CMO Imphal East screened for COVID-19 at the club premise, none of the 30 persons tested positive.

Two more residents of the leikai were diagnosed positive. Naorem Sangita Devi on 20th September and Wahengbam Bigya on 10th November. By this time, the Government had become relatively lax. For example, they had shrunk their responsibility of providing a bed to a female victim. CMO Imphal East even reported that Naorem Sangita Devi had been picked up by the medical authority and taken care of in a hospital. In reality, KCDO provided shelter to her and her family members at the club.

Our club provided essential commodities to sick families. We were careful not to hurt the sentiments of the patients and the families.

Then everything seemed to have bounced back to normalcy. The Government slowly relaxed lockdown from October. Positive cases declined. We resumed our regular lives. However, schools were closed. Elections proceeded with pompous air all over India, and pilgrims thronged religious sites. Manipur, as a part of India, celebrated the relaxed freedom. We believed the year 2021 held a promise of fortune, good health and prosperity.

Then, things took a U-turn. COVID-19 second wave struck us again slowly from February. The 7th of May 2021, recorded an increase in positive cases (380) and the highest fatality (13 deaths) in Manipur. Corona took away the first-ever MLA from our leikai, Shri Thangjam Nandakishor Singh, on 5th May, 2021. 12 persons from our leikai are struggling for their lives in COVID-related complications.

The vaccines are yet to arrive at Kongpal Chanam Leikai. And the government is silent on providing relief to the poor and daily wagers. A lockdown-like situation prevails in the state. Let us say it is doing its best. But as mortal beings we cannot help but remain worried. Yet, KCDO assures that we shall continue to face the challenges thrown up by the dreaded Corona. For the time being, let us stay indoors - laugh away our worries with our family members and eat heartily the little that we have. Let us trust ourselves to stay alive.

(Naorem Jatishor Singh is Sports Secretary, KCDO & Toijam Biren is Member, Drafting Committee of KCDO)



Lest We Forget THE UNDYING STARS

Homen Thangjam

I cherish a sense of pride to share dwellings with the legends of Kongpal Chanam Leikai. When they were alive, these legends shone brightly. Still, they continue to shine brightly with their immortal souls (*thawai mirel*) glimmering above the Kongba River skyline night. One may take this wandering thought of mine as an obituary to those departed. At the same time, it is also an appreciation to those who are with us - in a way, reminiscing our shared childhood days.

Huyel Saphaba, the Mighty Warrior



Ipu Leitanthem Heramot was born Tuesday, the 30th of September 1930. He was the third among five siblings, born to Leitanthem Tolangou and Leitanthem (O) Mangi Leima. From the age of around 12 years, he learned the traditional Manipur martial arts, *Thang-Ta*.

A second-generation student of Paona Brajabashi, the legendary hero of the Anglo Manipur War of 1891. Ipu learned *Thang-Ta* from acclaimed teachers such as *Ojha* Thoudam Chaoba, *Ojha* Moirangthem Anganghal and *Ojha* Sagolsem Indramani.

Ipu's first public appearance was on the 15th of August 1948. Legend says his skills and techniques especially ripping a bundle (six pieces) of Australian GI Sheet (each 0.63 mm thick) with bare hands, enthralled audiences. *Laphu-Kakpa* is art created and popularised by him during the late 1940s. It entails extreme control and technique of

a sword-man in slicing a plantain trunk, placed on a water-filled earthen pot. He would cut the stem into seven pieces without an iota of disturbance to the pot. For his fantastic talent, Ipu was honoured by *Meidingu* Bodhchandra with a gold medal on the 26th of September 1951.

Ipu founded the Nongpok Naharol Seva Marup on the 15th of May 1951, renamed Kanglei Enat *Thang-Ta* Shindam Sanglen (KETTS), to propagate *Thang-Ta*. He dedicated his life to excelling *Thang-Ta* and for the revival of Meitei culture and tradition. He was the founder Chairman of the Preservation Committee of Deported Manipuri War Heroes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, established in 2005. He launched the "Enat Kanba Numit" (culture and tradition protection day) in 1975. Also, in 1976, he organised the "Enatki Wakatpa Numit" (protest day of indigenous Manipur tradition).

He authored/published seven books in Manipuri (Bangla script), focusing on Manipur martial tradition, health, and wisdom. The books are: *Sarei-Sara* (1978), *Meehat-Meekan* (1984), *Thang-Ta* (1986), *Oinam Bijando* (1993), *Khurai Nanba* (1998), *Akhunba Liklu Pareng* (1994) and *Thanghairol* Vol. 1 (2011). Besides, he started a Manipuri half-yearly journal in 1975 titled, *Sarei-Sara* (*Thang-Ta*).

Ipu won various awards during his lifetime. On the 29th of April 1975, the Akhil Manipur Kalakar Samelan, in recognition of his contribution to Manipur martial arts, conferred him the honorific "Huyel Saphaba" (the mighty warrior). A biopic-video film based on his life and work "Thawai-Mirel" (soul or life-force), was released in 1991. (L) Leitanthem Nandakishor alias Amujao enacted the childhood title role of the protagonist. Ipu left



us at the dusk of Saturday, the 8th of December 2012, at 83. KETTSS continues the journey of Ipu's legacy, teaching *Thang-Ta* and organising related events.

Like a Shooting Star



We grew up in a big family, six brothers and two sisters, complete with loving parents and a grandfather, Lila Singh (Paba), who passed away at the ripe age of 94. *Taton* Hemchand was the third-last son of Thangjam Borachaoba Singh (Mamjou) and Ningthoujam Apabi Devi (*Oja* Apabi). While Mamjou was a Malaria Officer at the National Malaria Eradication Programme, *Oja* Apabi was a lower primary school teacher. Mamjou was a sports enthusiast. He was the founding Honorary Secretary of Eastern Sporting Union, Wangkhei (established in 1973).

Taton was born on Thursday, the 1st of February 1968.

Adventurous life appealed to him. For instance, he participated in scout activities of the Kanglei Scouts and Guides Trekking and Hiking Union, Manipur, from a tender age. He took up Tae Kwon Do at the age of 15 under the mentorship of (L) Ksh. Pradeepkumar Singh of Nongmeibung. Perhaps the tenets of the martial arts, "courtesy, integrity, perseverance, self-control and indomitable spirit", appealed to him. In 1986, he was awarded the First Dan Black Belt by the Tae Kwon Do Federation of India.

After *Ojha* Pradeepkumar passed away, Taton established the Pradeepkumar Tae Kwon Do Academy (PTKDA) on the 1st of January 1990. His last official engagement with Tae Kwon Do was as a Referee at the 11th National Tae Kwon Do Championship held at Ahmedabad in 1991.

A fake encounter on the 8th of April 1991 (2:50 pm) at Khongman Zone III (West), Imphal East, took away Taton's life. He was 23 years old. At the time of his death, he had given the PU (pre-university equivalent to secondary school) final examination from Standard College, Imphal. He was also preparing for his Second Dan Black Belt examination.

Kangleipakkie Meira, a weekly edition then, reported on its front page of 13th May 1991 that "Ibomcha and Hemchandra (*sic.* Hemchand) were shot dead after police arrested them" in separate incidents. None pursued the matter further. I had only completed Std XI then, was absent from his funeral. Perhaps too young to understand the more enormous implications of his death. To simply put, he was a victim of the Armed Forces (Special) Power Act, the imposition of which has led to the loss of innumerable lives in Manipur.

Ironically, upon Taton's death, the traditional funeral ritual of *Chuk Shaba* was performed, which is believed to prevent future predicament and to maintain social equilibrium. Like a shooting star, his life was short but bright and trailblazing.

PTKDA organised the "First Late Thangjam Hemchand Singh Tae Kwon Do Championship" at Naharol Lamjing Meira Ground, Kongba, Imphal, on 17-19 of June 1994. The Tae Kwon Do Federation of Manipur endorsed the Championship.

The second edition of the tournament was held at Standard College on 17-19 of June 1995. And the third edition was held at Puja Lampak of Kongpal Mutum Leikai, Imphal East, from 17th to 19th of June 1996. Unfortunately, the tournament is discontinued due to fund crunch. However, PTKDA survives, teaching enthusiastic learners with P. Olen Singh, a colleague of Taton, as the Chief Instructor.

The Martyred Soldier

Wrapped in tricolour, the body of the decorated soldier, Sarangthem Ingocha Singh, reached our *leikai* for the last rites on the 24th of August 2002, two days after his death. The accompanying military



personnel gave a gun salute of three volleys. Grief-stricken though we were, his funeral was quite a spectacle never seen in this mofussil village.

Itao Ingocha was born on the 21st of April, 1970. His father, (L) Shri Sarangthem Tomba, was a tailor.

And his mother, Smt. Chaoba Devi runs a *Kom Kwa* (wet betel nut) vendor at Ima Keithel. *Itao* was the eldest of five siblings (three sisters and one younger brother).

Ingocha joined as Sepoy in the 24 Battalion Mech Infantry Regiment (20 Rajput) of the Indian Army on the 30th of August 1995. He was on deputation with the Special Group (Directorate General of Security, Cabinet Secretariat) from the 26th of February 1999 to the 12th of March 2000 as a specially trained Para Basic – Q. After his promotion to Lance Naik, Ingocha served with the Mech Infantry/42 Rashtriya Rifles, Jodhpur.

In the Special Part I Order by Col RP Singh of 24 Battalion Mech Infantry Regiment (20 Rajput) (Recce & Support) (Track) informing Ingocha's family of the Shaurya Chakra, he observed, "On the 24th of August 2002, whilst serving with the 42 Rashtriya Rifles, he displayed exemplary courage with unflinching devotion to duty when unmindful of his own safety and injuries, he eliminated three hardcore foreign terrorists. Lance Naik, Ingocha's unparalleled act of bravery before attaining martyrdom, was in the true tradition of the valiant Rajputs and the Indian Army." He was part of a military operation to flush out Pak-trained terrorist infiltrators at Kapuwara District of Jammu and Kashmir.

Itao was posthumously awarded the Shaurya Chakra on the Independence Day of 2003, graced by India's President, Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Shaurya Chakra is an Indian military decoration, third in precedence after the Ashoka Chakra and the Kirti Chakra.

Col RP Singh continued that the award was "a befitting tribute to the valiant son of the Paltan (*sic.* platoon) for his indomitable courage and supreme sacrifice". He was indeed a martyred soldier. Ch. Darshini Devi, his loving wife, received the award on behalf of his late husband. When *Itao* passed away, his only son was a little more than three years old. He is survived by his 40-year-old wife and 21-year-old son, Herojit.

Our Daughter, Our Precious (*Tanglabi Mamomloi*)

Victoriya, who I affectionally call Victo, is the most precious daughter of our *leikai*. And this is not an overstatement. She distinguishes being one of the rare Indian sportspersons to win gold medals in two consecutive world championships.

Victo was born on Thursday, the 1st of March 1973. While her father, (L) Shri Sarangthem Mohori, was a carpenter, her mother, Akasini Devi, is a homemaker. She has a younger brother. Since childhood, Victo had a penchant for games and sports. The year was 1985. Sarangthem Raghu and Naorem Bijoy were coaching few girls for an arm-wrestling championship. Fascinated by the game, she requested the coaches, the *leikai* elder brothers, to teach her, too. As events unfolded, the 14-year-old girl became an instant winner. Since then, arm wrestling became her calling, winning several medals.

In appreciation of her achievements, the Government of Manipur offered her a job on the 21st of November 1991. She works as the Physical Education Teacher in Youth and Sports Affairs (YAS) at Khuman Lampak.

After retiring from her professional career, she coached the Manipur junior girls' arm wrestling



team for the 34th National Arm Wrestling Championship held at Imphal from 6th-8th August 2010. Her team was declared the Team Champion. In August 2019, she participated in the National Orientation Programme for New Games organised by the School Games Federation of India held at the Radha Ballabh Inter College, Agra. YAS nominated her for arm wrestling.

Victo married Waikhom Jiban Singh in 1998. They lead a happy family life with three loving daughters, Ajita & Avita (twins) and Lingenthoibi, at Khurai Ningthoubung Leikai, Imphal East.

Son of the River (*Naokonlamba Turelgi Mapari*)

Having a river indeed helps us to be good swimmers. Before the Kongba River became a dumping site of pollutants, we swam there. Incidentally, it helped in producing star swimmers. Jotin is an example. Folks lovingly christened him *Turel Macha* for his adeptness in water. He was born on



Tuesday, the 12th of September 1972, to (L) Shri Ch. Rajendra Singh and (L) Kamini Devi, a drafstery and a homemaker, respectively. His two brothers are sports-lovers. He also had three sisters. Jotin was a national level swimmer and water polo player. Unfortunately, his family members could not trace the precious documents except for two certificates.

A student of RDS High School (matriculate), Jotin trained at the Central Swimming Club, Wangkhei Ningthem Pukhri Mapal, Imphal from the age of 12 under Ch. Ingocha Singh. At home, his maternal uncle, N. Ibomcha Singh, a veteran swimmer, guided him.

He secured second prize in the 8 Km category at the 3rd Brawny Club State Level Swimming Competition held on the 9th of October 1988 at Imphal. He also participated at the 52 National Aquatic Championship 1997 held on 9th-15th of November at Trivandrum, Kerala.

Then, from 1998 he also took up water polo, representing the Maharaja Garibniwas Memorial Club of Wangkhei Ningthem Pukhri Mapal. He won medals in water polo and various other swimming events such as 50 and 100-metre freestyle, 100-metre breaststroke and 200-metre relay freestyle.

Jotin passed away on Thursday, the 16th of February, 2012. He is survived by his loving wife Premeshori Devi, a 14-year-old daughter Nganthoi and a 10-year-old son, Marjit.

A Tarpon Offering

We cannot bring back the departed. What remains with us is the memory. And of course, the exemplary lives they led, of high deeds and accomplishments. Their names shall keep the inspirational fire burning for the generations to come. It applies equally to living legends like Victo. For want of space, this humble tribute of mine could not include several anecdotes and events of the shining stars. Perhaps, we can take a more elaborate historiographical journey at a later time. All I am offering today are words of Tarpon, with love as the only offering. Do accept it as an invocation to your spirit for you to shine eternally in the *Ningthou Turel* (Milky Way). Until then, please keep vigil over our children when they mischievously chase the flickering fireflies by the Kongba Turel.



SELECT AWARDS AND HONOURS OF THE LEGENDS

A. LEITANTHEM HERAMOT (1930-2012)

1. 1988: Manipur State Kala Akademi Award by the Government of Manipur, for contribution to *Thang-Ta*
2. 1991: Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Republic Day Celebration by the Government of Manipur, in appreciation of *Thang-Ta*.
3. 1999: Certificate of Appreciation as “Creative Designer” of the 5th National Games held in Manipur by the Government of Manipur
4. 2008: Sangeet Natak Akademi Award by the Government of India, for contribution to *Thang-Ta*
5. 2011: Kala Ratna Award by the Manipur Sahitya Parishad, Government of Manipur, for contribution to *Thang-Ta*

B. SHRI THANGJAM HEMCHAND SINGH (1968-1991)

(i). National and International

1. 1984: Gold Medal at the first Himalayan Tae Kwon Do Championship held at Darjeeling, West Bengal
2. 1986: Gold Medal at the 6th National Tae Kwon Do Championship held at New Delhi
3. 1986: Referee Special Prize by Organising Committee of the Manipur Unarmed Martial Arts, Imphal
4. 1988: Represented India Tae Kwon Do Team at World Tae Kwon Do Championship held at Singapore organised by the World Taekwondo Federation
5. 1988: Referee Best Award, 9th National Tae Kwon Do Championship at New Delhi
6. 1990: Best Fighter at the First East India Deepak Chopra Memorial Tae Kwon Do Championship Northern Region in the Black Belt Event held at Guwahati

(ii). Awards by the Government of Manipur

1. 1987: Incentive State Sports Award for winning Gold Medal at the 6th National Tae Kwon Do Championship
2. 1989: Incentive State Sports Award for winning Referee Best Award at the 9th National Tae Kwon Do Championship
3. 1991: Certificate of Honour on Republic Day in recognition of his excellence in Tae Kwon Do

C. SH. VICTORIYA DEVI (1973-)

(i). National

1. 1986: Gold medal at the 10th Senior National Arm Wrestling Championship at Imphal (45 Kg)
2. 1989: Gold medal at the 13th Senior National Arm Wrestling Championship at Shimla (50 Kg)
3. 1990: Silver medal at the 14th Senior National Arm Wrestling Championship at Cuttack (50 Kg)
4. 1992: Silver medal at the 16th Senior National Arm Wrestling Championship at Guwahati (50 kg)

(ii). International

1. 1986: Gold medal at the 7th World Arm Wrestling Championship at Calcutta (45 Kg)
2. 1987: Gold medal at the 8th World Arm Wrestling Championship at London (45 Kg)
3. 2010: Silver medal at the Rajiv Gandhi 9th Asian Arm Wrestling Championship at Guwahati (80 Kg).

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(Homen Thangjam teaches Political Science & Human Rights at the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Regional Campus Manipur)

Aims & Objectives

1. To establish, maintain and conduct gymnasium and other physical education or cultural institutions or center of all kinds of useful knowledge for imparting the main instructions in proper and scientific lines in physical, culture and education by means of various kinds of athletics, and games & sports.
2. To impart instruction in the art of self-defense and to inculcate in the minds of members of qualification of leadership, team spirit, sportsmanship co-operative service to the social welfare.
3. To promote education of children and to spread mass education among the public and to work for the physical and moral welfare of the public.
4. To arrange for prevention of drug abuse, alcohol abuse, gambling, robbery, and thievery etc. in the local area.
5. To arrange for prevention and suppression of anti-social activity prevailing in the area through legitimate and peaceful means.
6. To arrange periodical lecture and discussion for the upliftment of the mental and physical knowledge of illiterate persons.
7. To do any such activities from time to time as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.
8. To open library in the area of the organisation for use of the members in general and to furnish books, journals, periodical newspapers and other publications.
9. To raise fund by receiving donation, subscription etc. from members and public and financial assistance from the union, State Government and Local bodies.
10. First priority is gives in maintaining full co-operation of all with unity.
11. Unity is diversity.
12. To establish good academic atmosphere.
13. To produce talented sports youth of all streams.



KCDO Library Hall at Pukchaopat



OFFICE BEARERS & EXECUTIVE MEMBERS (2019-2022)

President

Thangjam Keshworjit Singh

Vice-President

Nongthombam Ibomcha Singh

Joint Secretary

Naorem Karna Singh

Secy. Games & Sports
Naorem Jatishor Singh

Asst. Games & Sports
Thangjam Romi Singh

Secy. Arts & Culture
Ningthoujam Jemson Singh

Executive Member
Toijam Dolendro Singh

Secretary

Chakpram Dhanabir Singh

Treasurer

Toijam Dhiren Singh

Publicity Secy.
Leitanthem Tomba (Khoimu)

Library Secy.
Leitanthem Bedajit Singh

Secy. Youth Co-Ordinator
Benus Wahengbam

Executive Member
Nongthombam Rishikesh



Standing (facing L-R): Karna, Jemson, Dhiren, Khoimu, Benus, Bedajit, Romi, Rishikesh
Sitting (facing L-R): Dolendro, Ibomcha, Keshworjit, Dhanabir, Jatishor

SOUVENIR COMMITTEE

(2019-2022)

Chairperson

Kshetrimayum Joychandra Singh

Members

Homen Thangjam | Dr. Takhelambam Sandhyalata Devi | Hemchand Sarangthem
Ningthoujam Jemson | Thangjam Kenon | Thangjam Amos

RESEARCH & SURVEY

Supervisor

Homen Thangjam

Members

Chakpram Dhanabir | Naorem Jatishor | Leitanthem Bedajit
Naorem Karna | Leitanthem Tomba (Khoimu) | Ningthoujam Jemsom
Lisham Gyaneshwor | Thangjam Roshan | Toijam Dolendro
Thokchom Gulshan | Moiranthem Lenin | Toijam Dhiren | Sapam Kishan
Nahakpam Ravi | Benus Wahengbam | Romi Thangjam | Toijam Biren

Documentation & Visual Compilation

Ningthoujam Jemson | Thangjam Kenon | Wahengbam Benus
Thokchom Gulshan | Moiranthem Lenin





KCDO OFFICE BEARERS

First: 1996–2001

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Th. Gopendra Singh	President
2.	L. Bhorot Singh	Vice President
3.	W. Sharatchandra Singh	General Secretary
4.	M. Joychandra Singh	Joint Secretary
5.	L. Gopeshwor Singh	Joint Secretary
6.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	Treasurer
7.	Th. Rajen singh	Auditor

Second: 2001–2004

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Remarks
1.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	President
2.	W. Sharatchandra Singh	Vice President
3.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	General Secretary
4.	Ch. Dhanabir Singh	Asst. Gen. Secretary
5.	L. Iraikumar Meitei	Treasurer (Resigned)
6.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	Treasure (Replaced Iraikumar)
7.	N. Karna Singh	Secy. (Games & Sports)
8.	L. Boyai Singh	Secy. Publicity
9.	N. Lokeshor Singh	Secy. Publicity (Replaced Boyai)
10.	A. Shyamkumar Singh	Secy. Asst. Publicity (Replaced Mani)
11.	T. Dolendro Singh	Executive Member
12.	S. Biramangol Singh	Executive Member
13.	A. Mani Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
14.	S. Mohori Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
15.	Th. Ibohal Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
16.	W. Bigya Singh	Executive Member
17.	L. Arjun Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
18.	Th. Bhagat Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
19.	Th. Chouyaima Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
20.	T. Subhachandra Singh	Executive Member
21.	Ch. Jotin Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
22.	(L) M. Suresh Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
23.	L. Bhorot Singh	Internal Auditor

Third: 2004–2007

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Remarks
1.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	President (Resigned)
2.	Th. Rajen Singh	President (Replaced Joychandra)
3.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	General Secretary
4.	Ch. Dhanabir Singh	Asst. Gen. Secretary
5.	N. Karna Singh	Secy. (Games & Sports)
6.	N. Bikramjit Singh	Asst. Secy. Games & Sports
7.	N. Lokeshor Singh	Secy. Publicity
8.	Ch. Anirudha Singh	Librarian
9.	T. Priyobarta Singh	Secy. Art & Culture
10.	W. Romenkumar Singh	Asst. Publicity
11.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	Executive Member
12.	(L) M. Suresh Singh	Executive Member, Expired during tenure
13.	L. Bhorot Singh	Internal Auditor

Fourth: 2007–2010

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Th. Gopendra Singh	President
2.	L. Bhorot Singh	Vice President
3.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	General Secretary
4.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	Joint Secretary
5.	Ch. Dhanabir Singh	Treasurer
6.	N. Lokeshor Singh	Secy. Publicity
7.	L. Gunamani Singh	Secy. (Games & Sports)
8.	T. Sobhachandra Singh	Asst. Secy. Games & Sports
9.	Ch. Anirudha Singh	Secy. Library
10.	A. Shyamkumar Singh	Secy. Arts & Culture
11.	Ksh. Bijeta Devi	Executive Member
12.	N. Chaoba Devi	Executive Member
13.	L. Saphaba Meitei	Executive Member
14.	L. Sanjoy Meitei	Internal Auditor

Fifth: 2010–2013

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	President
2.	W. Sharatchandra Singh	Vice President
3.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	General Secretary
4.	Ch. Dhanabir Singh	Joint Secretary
5.	T. Dhiren Singh	Treasurer
6.	N. Karna Singh	Secy. (Games & Sports)
7.	L. Khoimu (Tomba) Meitei	Secy. Publicity
8.	Y. Noren Singh	Executive Member
9.	Ch. Anirudha Singh	Executive Member
10.	L. Saphaba Meitei	Executive Member
11.	A. Shyamkumar Singh	Executive Member
12.	L. Arjun Meitei	Executive Member
13.	L. Sanjoy Singh	Internal Auditor

Seventh: 2016–2019

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	President
2.	N. Ibomcha Singh	Vice President
3.	Ch. Dhanabir Singh	General Secretary
4.	N. Karna Singh	Joint Secretary
5.	T. Dhiren Singh	Treasurer
6.	N. Jatishor Singh	Secretary (Games & Sports)
7.	Romi Thangjam	Asst. Secy. (Games & Sports)
8.	L. Tomba (Khoimu) Meitei	Secretary Publicity
9.	N. Jameson Singh	Secretary Arts & Culture
10.	L. Bedajit Singh	Secretary Library
11.	T. Dolendro Singh	Executive Member
12.	S. Gopal Singh	Executive Member
13.	Th. Suresh (Nanao) Singh	Executive Member
14.	N. Rishikesh (Aboy) Singh	Executive Member

Sixth: 2013–2016

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	President
2.	T. Dolendro Singh	Vice President
3.	N. Kuber Meitei	Vice President (Expired)
4.	N. Ibomcha Singh	Vice President
5.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	General Secretary
6.	Ch. Dhanabir Singh	Joint Secretary
7.	T. Biren Singh	Treasurer
8.	T. Dhiren Singh	Secy. (Games & Sports)
9.	L. Ibomcha Singh	Secy. (Arts & Culture)
10.	Th. Romi Singh	Asst. Secy. (Games & Sports)
11.	N. Jameson Singh	Asst. Secy. (Arts & Culture)
12.	L. Bedajit Singh	Secy. Library
13.	Homen Thangjam	Executive Member
14.	N. Karna Singh	Executive Member
15.	L. Tomba (Khoimu) Meitei	Executive Member
16.	N. Rishikesh (Aboy) Singh	Executive Member
17.	N. Bikramjit Singh	Executive Member
18.	Ksh. Regan Singh	Executive Member
19.	A. Shyamkumar Singh	Executive Member (Expired)
20.	Th. Amarjit Singh	Executive Member
21.	Th. Roshan Singh	Internal Auditor

KCDO Drafting Committee

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Tenure
1.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	Convener	2002
2.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	Member	2002
3.	N. Meghachandra Singh	Member	2002
4.	Th. Gopendra Singh	Member	2002
5.	Th. Keshworjit Singh	Member	2002
6.	L. Gyaneswar Singh	Convener	2016–2022
7.	Homen Thangjam	Co-Convener	2016–2022
8.	T. Biren Singh	Co-Convener	2016–2022



L-R (facing): Homen, Gyaneshor, Biren

KCDO Advisors

Sl.No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	1996–2001
2.	N. Meghachandra Singh	2001–2004
3.	Th Gopendra Singh	2001–2004
4.	N. Meghachandra Singh	2004–2007
5.	Th Gopendra Singh	2004–2007
6.	(L) M. Suresh (Ningthemjao) Singh	2007–2010
7.	Th. Ibopishak (Ibobi) Singh	2007–2010
8.	M. Gyana Singh	2007–2010
9.	M. Khomei Singh	2007–2010
10.	(L) M. Suresh Singh	2010–2013
11.	Th. Gopendra Singh	2010–2013
12.	Th. Ibopishak (Ibobi) Singh	2010–2013
13.	N. Meghachandra Singh	2010–2013
14.	Th. Gopendra Singh	2013–2016
15.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	2013–2016
16.	(L) M. Suresh (Ningthemjao) Singh	2013–2016
17.	N. Meghachandra Singh	2013–2016
18.	Th. Gopendra Singh	2016–2019
19.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	2016–2019
20.	N. Meghachandra Singh	2016–2019
21.	Th. Gopendra Singh	2019–2022
22.	Ksh. Joychandra Singh	2019–2022
23.	N. Meghachandra Singh	2019–2022
24.	Sarangthem Gopal Singh	2019–2022



L-R (facing): Gopendra, Joychandra, Meghachandra, Gopal

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA & KCDO

- Ch. Anirudha of KCDO attended the 5-Day District Level (13-17 March, 2007) and the State Level (20-25 March, 2007) training programme of NYK
- L. Reshmi Devi and Benus Wahengbam of KCDO participated in the 3-Day Training Program for Youth Leadership & Community Development of NYK in 2017.
- Benus Wahengbam secured 2nd position during the Swachh Bharat Summer Internship organised by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2018. He received a cash award of Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousand) only along with a citation during the Internship
- In 2019, Thangjam Dakit, L. Neeru and Leitanthem Anju attended the Youth Leadership and Community Development Program of NYK
- KCDO youth players took part in the National Youth Day and National Youth Week from 12th to 19th January, 2019
- In the 70th Republic Day Celebration, 2019, KCDO awarded the best youth club of Imphal East. Awarded of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) only with certificate
- The Government of Manipur presented an Appreciation Certificate to the March Past Contingent of KCDO on the occasion of 70th Republic Day Celebration, 2019
- Thangjam Dakit and Leitanthem Neeru Leima were selected for the North East Youth Exchange Program, 2019 organised by NYKS in collaboration with the North East Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, to visit Udaipur, Rajasthan
- KCDO youth participated events of NYK and District Youth Services in Imphal East as part of the Fit India Campaign, 2020
- KCDO continues to be a beneficiary of NYK and received sports materials over the years.



Smt. Th. Chitra Devi, DC Imphal East presenting cheque of Rs. 25,000 & certificate to KCDO President, 2019

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT
Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports Govt. of India

DISTRICT LEVEL OUTSTANDING YOUTH CLUB AWARD- 2018



Certificate of Honour



This is to Certify that "KONGPAL CHANAM LEIKAI DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION" (KCDO) Pukchaopat Imphal East District, Manipur vide Registration No. 9/SR/(I/E)/2004 dated 30th April, 2004 under Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 (Manipur Act. No.1 of 1990) has been conferred the Award for outstanding Youth Club (AOYC) of Imphal East District, 2018 under the NYK, Imphal East for recognizing the works in the field of Voluntarily Services rendered to the Youth and Community Development works in areas of Health & Family Welfare, Environment enrichment, Vocational training, literacy, Women Empowerment, Culture, Sports, Durable community asset created, Sanitation, Celebration of National & State day/Week programmes.

Wishing the organization to continue their service in community development in future too.



Kh. Ibohanbi Singh
District Youth Coordinator
Nehru Yuva Kendra Imphal East

Porompat, the 26th January 2019.



KCDO Youth ready for the cycle rally

কোরৌ নোংনাংপান কেসিডিওনা তাইবঙ ফাওরকখিবা

শ্রী থাংজম কেশ্বোরজিৎ সিংহ, প্রসিডেন্ট কেসিডিও

উসিদিগী চহী ২৫, কেসিডিও না মপুঙ ফারকপগা লোয়ননা হুংগনা নিংশিংলুবদা মীংতগী পি তাখিবা খঙহৌদে। পুনমিন্নরকই, শান্মিনরকই ওরাংতা ওইরবোই খল্লুই নুংশি চান্নন, ইপা-ইমা অমত্তগী মচাণ্ডম চহি-চা কয়গী মমাংদগী লৈকাই অনি কোংপাল চানম লৈকাই অমদি কোংপাল মুতুম লৈকাই অপুনবা ক্লব অমত্তদা। লাইওইথ্রবা অমদি লৈবিরিবা অহল-লমনশিংনা "AYANG ROAD KONGBA RIVER STUDNT'S UNION" হায়না মীঙথোনবিরম্মি। মতমগী খোংলোয় তুংইমা মীশিং যামখংলকপগী অরাবা মায়োক্লরকপা কয়া অমনি। খঙহৌদনা ইং শক ১৯৯৪ গী অরোয়বা থাদগী কোংপাল চানম লৈকাই গী প্রজাশিংনা খুনুগী য়ুম্বালবু নিংশিংলকখি, ইরোমদোম লেপচরসি হায়বা রাখল্লোন্দা অমত্তা ওইনা পুনশিনবা হৌরকখি।

ঐখোয়না AKSU, কোংপাল মুতুম লৈকাই দগী থোরক্লবা মতুংদা অরিবা ক্লবকি মাল-চাং মরুওইনা লম্পাক্ল চিংবা লোয়না মখোয়দা লৈহৌখি। ঐখোয়গী ওইনদি অনৌবা ক্লব অমদি শান্মবুংসু লৈজদি। মতম মতমগী ওইবা চহীগী ওইবা শান্মা-খোংনবা, থাবল চোংবা অসিনচিংবা কয়া লাকপদা ইশাগী ওইবা শান্মবুঙ (লম্পাক) লৈতবগী অরাবসি উরুরগা ঐখোয়সি পাপ অমা চেঞ্জরা হায়নফাও খনখি।

মতম মতমগী চহীগী ওইবা হরাও-কুন্মৈ, শান্ম-খোংনবা, লিলা-পালা, যাওশংগী থাবলনচিংবা লাকপা মতমদা থাবল চোংফম অমদি শান্মবুং লৈতবগী অরাবা তুমিনা য়েংদুনা লৈবা ওমখিদি। অহল লমনশিংগী পাউরৌনি “তাইবঙ মীনা হোংপু হোংনরবদি ওমদবা লৈতে”। কয়াদা চুমথ্রবা লৈরানো, পুকচাওপাং লাইরেন্সি ইমানা মচা মনায়শিংগী অরাং-অপাশিং পুম্মকপু উবিরদুনা মীকপ থোকহনবিরকখি খৌনা হাস্মীরকখি। চংলু হায়জরু মপু মঙোন্দা, নোঞ্জরুই হমা-হমা। লৈশাবিশিংগী নিঙাইসু কনথ্রপোংনী, অঙাংগী নিঙাইদী অচাপোংনা শিনবা যাই, লৈশাবিশিংগী নিঙাইদি থাবল চোংফম লম্পাক্ল শিনবা নত্তনা অতৈ উপায় অমা লৈখিদি। লৈশাবিশিংগী থাবল চোংফম লৈতবগী অরাবা কোক্লনবা হায়জরুই পীঙম্বা লৌপু মঙোন্দা শ্রী নহাকপম মোমোন সিংহ, থম্বালখোং শাবল লৈকাই দা লৈবগী মফমদা, যাবিরকখি হরাও-হরাও। কয়াদা পুকচেল চাওথ্রবা।

লৌ লোকথ্রবা মতুং ওইবনা মীয়াম চন্দুনা অহো-অরাক, লৈক্লকচিংবা মেনশিনমিন্নখিবা কয়াদু মীংতা শং-শংনা উরি। মরুওইনা লৈকাই অসিদা লৈবিরম্মা হৌজিক্লা লাইওইথ্রবা শ্রী চানম জুগে সিংহ মশাগী টাটা গাড়ি খৌথরজুনা থাবল চোংফম অকেয়বু ইচাশিংগী মখোঙ লৈথেকখিনি রাজবনা মশিঙ খঙদনা খৌবিখি। নিংশিংলুবদা কাওবা ওল্লরৌইদবা অমনি হায়বদা হায়মনবা থোক্লরৌই। অমুকসু নৌহৌননা নিংশিংলকই, লৈশাবিশিংনা চোংজবা থাবল অসিবু মমা-মপা ওইবা কয়ানা যাওশঙগী থাবলবু হৌবদগী লোয়বা ফাউবা কদইদা শোয়খিগদগে হায়না য়েংশিনবিরগা লোয়ননা কয়াদা থরায় তানা য়েংজখিবা। হৌখি অসুম অসুম চহী মথঙ-মথঙ ইরোমদোম হিংজরসি রাখল্লোন্দা খুদুম চেংনা তামিনমিন্নখিবা খুংয়েকী শক্তি থাবলনুংদগী শাফেঙলকখি। নুমিং অদুদি ইঙগী নিনি পানবা যাইফরবা (নোংমাইজিং) নুমিং তাং ১৯ থা ৫ ইং শক ১৯৯৬ পুংফম অয়ুকী পুং ৭.০০ তাবা মতমদা পুকচাওপাং মনিং কোংপাল চানম লৈকাই গীতা ওইবা প্রজাশিংগী জেনরেল মিফম অমা শ্রী থাংজম কেশ্বোরজিৎ সিংহ গী শঙ্কোয়দা লৈখিদ্ৰবা অহল ইবুঙে শ্রী থাংজম বরমনি সিংহনা সভাপতি ওইবিদুনা পাঙথোকখি। মখা তানা শাফেঙলকখিবা খুদুম ও (অহুম) তামিনবা পান্সোম অহুমগী লৈ পরেং মান্না ফজরবা, ওসি ওসিমক মীংমাওদা উমিন্নরিবা মনিঙ তল্লা পাইরিবা ফিল্লালগী ময়াইদা লৈতেঙলিবা খুয়েক অপুনবনা শক্তিনি তাক্লিবা অসিমক ইং শক ১৯৯৪ দগী মঙখিবা মঙলান অদুমক মঙফাওনহনবিখি। কেসিডিও বৃদি অপুনবা খৌপাঙলৌইশিংনা শাফেঙবিথ্রে। লাইবক থিরিবদি ক্লবকী ওইবা শান্মবুঙ অমসুং ওফিস কী লম লৈখিদি। মতম থরগী ওইনা কেসিডিও গী Temporary Office ওইনা চাওবি লৈরক মচ্চিগীদা লৈরিবা হৌজিক্লীনা waiting shed ওইরিবা মফম অসিদা শাখি। হায়রিবা ক্লবকী শঙদু কেসিডিও গী মীয়াম্মা লৈজ-লৈজবা পুথোক্লদুনা থা ১ গী মনুওদা শাবা লৌইশিনখি। মসিমক শাবা ওমখিবসি ঐখোয় খুদিঙমক্কী পুকচেল-খোয়জেল তিন্নবা অমদি নুংশি চান্দবদগী ওমখিবনি। কয়াদা নুংশিথ্রবনো কোংপাল চানম লৈকাইগী মেম্বর খুদিংমক্কি রাখল্লোন। হৌদোরকপদগী য়ান্না নুংশি চান্না, পুকচেল-খোয়জেল তিন্না লাকমিন্নখি। ওসি ওসিমকসু লাক্লি।

কেসিডিও গী একজিকুটিব কমিটিয়া কুপ্পা খন্নরবগী তুংদা শান্মবুং অমা লৈনবগী পান্দমদা মেম্বর ৭৪

(হুমফুতৰা মৰি) খক্কি ওইবা থাগী লু: ১০০/১০০ পুখৎনদুনা তেদৰ মৰুপ অমা লিঙখংখি। হায়নবা লৈ “শেলবু লৈৰবদি তৌবা ওমদবা লৈতে”। মসিমৰু শেল হেনা তুংশিনবা ওমবগীদমক *T/Marup* অসি *phase* অমা লোয়ৰগা *phase* অমা হৌদুনা ইং ১৯৯৮ কী *December* থা ফাওবা চংখি। লৈকাই অসি অপিকপা ইমুং ৮০ (মৰিফু) মুক্তং লৈবা ওইবনা লাক্লিবা শেনফমসু যামদবনা লম লৈনবগী শেল অসিগীদমক অৱাৰা ওইখি। মসিগীসু মথজ্ঞা ওৱগানাইজেনসন অসিগী চহীগী ওইবা থবক থৌৱমশিংদা চাদিং চংপা কয়্যাসুনি। চহী ৩ (অহুম) চংনা যাম্মা কন্না হঞ্জিন-হঞ্জিন লম লৈনবনা হোৎনজৰবসু শেলগী অৱাংপা লৈবনা ওমখিদে। অদুবু ঐখোয়গী আশাদি হোঙবা লৈখিদে। হেমদুম মাংদা চঙশিমবগী হোৎনবা হৌৱকখি।

লম লৈনবগী শেনফমদি যামদিবা, শাম্বুওদি লৈনিঙবা। মীয়ামগী মতেঙ যাওৱবদি শোয়দনা লৈবা ওমগনি হায়বগী ৰাখল্লোন্দা ইনফোৱমেন মিতিং কয়া তোইনা পাঙথোকখি। মতুঙ তাৱকপদা কেসিডিওগী মেম্বৰশিংদা লমগী অৱাংপা শেলশিং হাপ্লিয়ু হায়জখি। জনুৱাৰী অমসুং ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী, ইং ১৯৯৯ থাদগী চাদ-থজ্ঞা, ইকাই-ইকি থাদোজুনা চংচৰুদা অচৌবা শেনফমশিং হাপ্লিৱকখি। ওৱগানাইজেনসনগী লৈজৰিবা শেনফমগী মথজ্ঞা মীওই ৪৬ (নিফু তৰুফ) মতমদুগী *Hon'ble MLA, Shri Muhamuddin Shah Kshetrigao A.C.* য়াওনা মতেঙ পাঙবিৱকখি। নুংশিবিদুনা মতেঙ পাঙবিৱকখিবশিংগী ময়েক লাৱবা খুদমদি *Donor Board date of purchase (Land/Ground) dated 24/03/1999* অসিনা ময়েক লাৱবা খুদম অসিনি।

মহৌশাগুম লমতা থাগী য়াওশঙগী থাবল নুমিংনী। থাবল চোংফম হান্দগী হায়ন-হায়নৰগা চোংলকপা লৌবুক অদুগীনা অৱৌবা থাবলনি। লৈশাবিশিংগী থাবলবু ঙাকপি শেম্বিনবা নহাশিংদা শিম্ৰলমগা ময়্য লম্বিগী উকুদা ফমখি শেম্বাং পৰেং তোংবগুম। মতমদুদা ফিঙৌ ফৌবগুম ফৌৱিবা থাবলগী মঙাল, লশিং মফোনগুম পায়ৰিবা অতিয়গী লৈচিল, য়েংখংলুবদা পেলাইদ্রবা থাজগী ময়থোঙ-নিংশিংলকই অদুঙৈ নহা ওইৱিঙৈগী পুন্নি। হস্তৰকপদা হান্দগী হান্দগুম চম্মমনৈ।

মতমদু চাওৱাৰা নুমিদাংগী পুং ১১.৩০ মুক ওইৱমলগনি। অসুক থেংলবা ফাওবদা মীতনা পুমচোল চোন্না লৈতেঙলি। থম্মোয়শিনা কয়্যাদা পেনজখিবা। অমুকসু পুন্নিং হুনা উজখি চোংলিবা থাবলগী অকোয়বদা হাঙলবা লৌবুকশিং। অসুম তৌনা-তৌনা চোংলিবা থাবলসু লৌইশিনখি। পেলাইদ্রবা ঐখোয়না ফুক-হৌগৎতুনা লেপুখি “হয়েং হেজ্ঞা চংলুৱশি”। মতম অদুমজ্ঞদা অতিয়াদগী থিকথৰকখি অপিকপা নোংলিকশিং, থম্মোইদা তুজুঙবা ফাওহনখি পুকচাওপাং ইমা লাইৱেইগীনা চানবিৱবৌই। নাশোয়না তাখিবগুম তৌই “চংলু, হায়জৰু, ইমা লৈৱি নখোয়গী”।

নোং হেক ঙানবগা কেসিডিও গী খৌগায় পুন্নিৱবিশিংগী য়ুম-য়ুমদা চঙজদুনা লিজৰুই, হৌজৰুই। হৌজিকমক চংশি ঐখোয় ৫/৬ নুমিদাংগী মতমনি, হায়নবা লৈ নুমিদাংগী মতমদা পাং অসিবু ফাওৱগা চংপদা কাখংফম খঙদে লাই হাজুকী ৰাৱিনি। অশোয় অঙাম য়াওদনা যৌজখি। থেংনজৰে লৌবুকী লৌপু শ্ৰী নহাকপম মোমোন সিংহ অপোকপা শ্ৰী নহাকপম মোইৱাঙনিংথৌ সিংহ, ময়্যাস্তা অহল শ্ৰী নহাকপম জয়কুমাৰ সিংহ অমসুং মবাই অহল শ্ৰী ক্ষেত্ৰিময়ুম অচৌ সিংহ অসিনচিংবা উন্নমিনখি। ভক্তিনা মাংদা থা ব্যাবাহাৰ লুন্না লৌজদুনা তশেং-তশেংনা ফোঙদোকচৈ, তুঙগী মীৱোলশিংনা মশা-মউ, তিনজেন লাইচেদ্দনা লৈহৌনবা। শাম্বুও লম্পাক অমঙং ওইজহৌনবা অসিনচিংবশিং থমজখি। অহল ইবুঙা শ্ৰী নহাকপম মোইৱাঙনিংথৌ সিংহ অপোকপনা অসুন্না নুংশিনা তাকপিৱকখি “ইচাশা-ইনাওশা! য়াম্মবা তৌশিদা, কৰিগী য়াৱৌইদগে, ওসিগীদি থেঙজিল্লকলে, খুদোং চাগদবা নুমিং অফবা অমদা ইচানুপা মোমোনগা হেক উন্নমিনৰো” অসুন্না হায়বিৱকখি। মপাবুংগী ৰাইহুদুনা ঐখোয় পুন্নিবু শুমহংখি। হৰাও-মোমোনবা মাইথোংদা, পুন্নিং মকা লামনা ঐখোয় য়ুম-য়ুমদা হল্পকখি। পজেন্ ফিৱাল পায়ননবা হোৎনবদা মাঙজিল থাবিখিবা মীওইশিং অদুদি শ্ৰী থাংজম কেশোৱজিং সিংহ, নহাকপম মেঘচন্দ্ৰা সিংহ, ক্ষেত্ৰিময়ুম জয়চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ, থোকচোম গোপেন্দ্ৰা সিংহ, থাংজম খম্বা সিংহ, থাংজম গোজেন সিংহ অমদি লৈতাছেম ইৱায়কুমাৰ সিংহনি। মসি পুন্নিমক ইমা পুকচাওপাং লাইৱেইগী খৌজালননি।

নুমিং নিনিগী মতুংদা শ্ৰী নহাকপম মোমোন সিংহ উন্নজৰুই, অসুন্না হায়বিৱকখি “তৌনৰিবা পুন্নিমক ঈশ্বৰদা কংপনি হায়না লৌবিৱো, লৈকাইগী তুংগী য়াইফলবগীদমক লম অসি পিজবনি। মমল মনত্ৰিক্ৰবসু তৌজৰৌই, অতোপ্লা লনাইগী ওইৱল্লবদি য়োনজৰল্লৌই”। অসুন্না য়াবিৱজুনা .৩৮৫ একৰ লমগী শৰুক অসি ইং ১৯৯৯ গী মাৰ্চ কী তাং ২৪ দগী কেসিডিওনা লমগী মপু ওইবা ফঙজখি।

अहानवा तक्किकि औना केसिडिओना शन्नबुंदि लैबा ङमजथे। मसिमक्का ओरगानाईजेसनगी थोबुरोयशिंग्दा मपुङ फावा अमदि हेन्ना कोमहनबदि औथिदे। केसिडिओ ओफिसका शन्नबुङ्गा मि: २५० मुक लापना मरम औदुना चहीगी औइवा अटो अटोवा (प्रोग्राम) थोरमशिङ पाङथोकपदा पोङ होन्दोक-होनजिन, अराङ अपागी चेन्नाक चैनशिन तौबदा अरावा कया मायोरुथि। मसिमक्का ओरगानाईजेसनगी मेम्बर शिंग्ना बारो हायना ब्राकचबदि नङ्छे। तौबतबु असिङ्गुन्ना चैथेथशिंग्शिना केसिडिओगी अनीशुवा पान्दम फङ्गहनबगी इनोङ थोना हाप्लिथि। मसिमज्जना ओरगानाईजेसनगी *building complex* असि लैबा ङमजथिबनि।

लैबाक्की इहो कयादा शरूक यावा, केसिडिओगी *annual calender* गी थोरमशिङ्सु लेपुना पाङथोकपा, ओरगानाईजेसनगी चन्दवा याद्रवा पोङलमशिङ्सु लैबा, लैकाईगी थोरकपा थोदोक-ब्राथोकशिङ्सु याओवगा लोयनना अनीशुवा लम लैननबगी शेल तशिन थोमजिनवा होरकथि। ममाङ्दा लेपुनवा मरूप अमुक हन्ना शान्ना होरकथि। लैकाईगी मैरा पाईवी (चाउङ थोराङ नुपी लुप) की मतेङ लोरकपगा लोयनना थुङशुन्ना चङ्पा होरकथि। मथोयगी होङनजमन्ना मतमदुगी *Hon'ble MLA Vivek Raj Wangkhem* गी *Local Area Development Fund* दगी अटोवा शनफम अमा फङ्गा ङमजथि। थोन्नवा हायवबु महोशाङ्गुम शेल थायवा चङ्छिदे। अमुक हन्ना पुकचाओपाङ इमा लाइरेन्नीना चानबिरे।

बारीसि शमजिनजरगा, चयेङनवा अमन्ता याओदना, यान्ना नुङशिना लैकाईगीनी हायजरुवदा होजिङ्कि लाइऔइप्रवा श्रीमति थाइदेम ओङ्गी प्रमोदिनि देवी मपुरोइवगी मिङ थाइदेम ठपन सिङ्ग, कोङपाल चानम लैकाईदा लैबसिना लम असि यान्ना पुकचेल चाओना पिबिरकथि। ताङ्गा असि लोजरगा ओथोयना पुकचेल चाओरबि अबोकचा थाइदेम प्रमोदिनि देवी अमसुङ होजिक ओथोयगी इरङ्गल लैथिद्रवा मन्ना श्री लैताङ्गुम याइमा मैतैबु थन्मोय शेङ्गा, लोथुप-लोकोय याओदना थाङ्गचरि। मन्ना लैताङ्गुम याइमना लम असि लैबा-योन्बगी मताङ्दा अटोवा थोदाङ लोबिथि। इङ्ग शक २००८ गी दिसेम्बर ताङ्ग १८ दा ०.७२५ एकर पाक-चाओवा लम असिबुसु केसिडिओना मपु ओइवा फङ्गथि।

तेल्लवा चही २५ गी थोङ्गचङ असिदा ओहक्का केसिडिओ शमान-लेङ्गमान्ना क्लब शिङ्दगी थोइदोक हेन्दोकपा क्लब हायवदु ओइरे हायना थङ्गे। *Souvenir* शिदा हापचरिवा चही २५ गी *List of activities and achievements* शिङ्सिना ओहक्की बारीगी मङ्गु शिलहनजरगे। हायनिङ्गदि कयानि, लिबिवा मथेसु लोयरोइ। अदुबु अमथङ्गुन्दि पनजरमगे, ङसि ङसिमक मीयामगी लनगे ओइरिवा शकयेङ-मिङ्गशेलङ्गुम लङ्गवा “केसिडिओ” नि अतोप्ला लैकाईगा चाङ्दुवदा चाउथोकचनिङ्गुइनि। ओइरक्किवा फिडमसि ओथोयगी थाङ्गवा, पुकचेल-थोयजेल तिन्ना, कङ्गथोकपा ङुन्ना अमदि पाङ्गल थोना याओना होङनजमलगी महैनि। ओथोयदि नोङ्मा शिथिगनि “केसिडिओ” दि लेङ्गुद्रवा पामेलङ्गुम लैहोरगनि। मतम अमा शोयदना लाकथिगनि इनथङ्गलक्किवा नहाशिङ नथोयगी नथोदाङ्ग अमसुङ चाङ्गयेङ। मतमदुदा केसिडिओगी बारी-शिङ्गुलशिङ्ग निङ्गुशिङ्गलगा नथोयगी थोना हाप्लिवा ओइरसनु, मतम चुङ्गदा। पुकचाओपाङ इमा लाइरेन्नीना ङाकपि शनबिवा ओइरसनु।

(इजरिबसि केसिडिओ ना कोल्लिवा इरैचाशिङ्गदा थुदोल तमजबनि। अइबसि होजिक केसिडिओ गी प्रसिदन्ट नि)

কোংবা তুরেল, ই-গী থোঙ অমদি ঈশিং-ঈচাউ

চক্ৰপ্ৰম ধনবীৰ অমসুং নাওৰেম কৰ্ন সিংহ

হে নুংশিৰবী, কোংবা তুরেল, নঙগী মতম অমগী য়েংবগী পেয়ায়দ্রবা মায়থোঙ। ঙসিদি চহিনা নমবো পোরদুনা, হেদো-নাহে চল্পবোইরে। পশ্মুইদা, কল্পকত্ৰেদা তকশি শোনজবতা মঙায়রে। নঙগী মতম অমগী নতারোয় চানম লৈকায়, মুতুম লৈকাই অনীগী ফাউনফম ই-গী থোঙসু পুলি পিখম্বথে তারল্লগনি। পাউদল্লমবদাইনে নাপা-চিক্ৰা নংনা “ইতা পুলী নুংশাংনা হিংখোকো”। ফভেদকো হে মীওইবা এবু অসুক তাথিনা তৌরিবা ইরাল লৈজদবা ঐহাকপু। মসিননি ঐহাক্ৰা অমুক্তং খংহল্লগে মতাগুম ঈচাউ কয়া থোকহন্দুনা মীওইবশিংদা অৰা চৈথেং নংহল্লিবা।

মতম অমদা কোংপাল মুতুম লৈকাই অমদি কোংপাল চানম লৈকাই অনীগী তাইনফম কোংবা তুরেলগী মথক্তা লৈরম্বা অচৌবা ই-গী থোঙ অদুনা ঙসিগী মীৰোলশিংনসু শকতাকনবগী মরম ওইদুনা লাকথি। অনীশুবা অপিকপা ই-গী থোঙ অমসু থাংজম লৈরক অমসুং শাৰাংথেম অনীগী মরক্তা লৈরম্বা অদুবু থোঙ অদু মুংলুৰবা মতুংদা শ্ৰী নহাকপম ইদ্রজিং সিংহ, Hon'bl MLA, Kshetrigao A/C না ইং ২০১৭ তা নৌনা শেমজন্দুনা হালগী থোঙগী মওংদা থমত্ৰে। অদুবু হৌজিক্তি মুতুম লৈকাই অমদি চানম লৈকাই অনীগী মরক্তা লৈরিবা থোঙ অসি চেক-নুং-য়োংনা (RCC) ওইনা ইংশক (১৯৯৬-৯৭) তা শাখি।

চপচানা কৰম্বা চহিদা ই-গী থোঙ অসি শাখিবনো হায়বা ঙুল্লেদে অদুবু চিনবুলোন ওইনা নরসিংহন, নিংথৌ চন্দ্রকৃষ্টিবু চহী শুদ্রি হায়দুনা লৈবাক ঙাকপা মতম (ইং শোক ১৮৩৪-১৮৪৪; ১৮৪৪-১০ এপ্রিল ১৮৫০) দা ই-গী থোঙ অসি শাবা হৌখিবনি হায়না লৌনরি। মৰুওইনা থোঙ অসি ই-না কুপখিবগী মরমদি নোং চুবদা মীওইবা, শা-ষণশিং অমদি থোঙগি মপাঙ্গল ওইননবনি। মতমদুদা নিংথৌনা লাল অমসুং অতৈ চাউখং থৌরাংদা শিজিগ্বা লাঙ্গলপ কয়া শেমদুনা থল্লম্বি। লাঙ্গলপশিং অসি লালগী মতমদা লম্বি ওইনা অদুগা অতৈ ইরাং লৈতবা মতমদনা তুরেল থোকনুঙ তেংবা, অমদি লম্বী-থোং শেম্বানচিংবদা শিজিগ্বা। Maj. Maxwell না মণিপুৰগী Political Agent ওইবা মতম ইং ১৮৯২ এপ্রিলগী তাং ২৯ দগী লাঙ্গলপ অসি মুংথংথ্ৰবা মতুংদগীদি লৈকাইনা থোঙ অসি শেমজিন শাজিনবগী থবক পাংথোজুনা লাকথি। মসিদসু নঙনা তুরেল তেংবা অমদি লম্বি-থোং শেম্বানচিংবা পুল্লমক লেপথি। মসিনা তুরেলগী ফিভম অসি অসুক্ৰিমতিক শোকচিনখিবনি।

ইং ১৯৫৮ গী মতমদা লৈকাইসিগী অহলশিং শ্ৰী থাংজম লীলা সিংহ, শ্ৰী লৈতাছেম অমু সিংহ অমদি শ্ৰী লৈতাছেম রবি সিংহনা লুচিংদুনা কাংপোকপী ডিষ্টিক কী খামেনলোক ধানতাবি রিজৰ্ব ফোৰেষ্ট তগী ষণগাডিদা উ অমদি রাশিং লৌক্লরগা নৌহৌননা অমুক থোঙ অসিবু শেমগং-শাগংপা হৌখি। লৈকাইসিগী মীওই কয়ানসু শেল, পাঙ্গল অমদি ই-শিং মতেং পাংনরজুনা হেল্লা পাক চাউবা, মপুং ফাবা থোঙ অমা ওইনা শেমগং শাগংথি। ঐথোয়না হৌজিক ফাউবদা নিংশিংলি মদুদী কুম খুদিংগী থোং অসি ই-না কুপ্পাগী থবক অসি নুংশিৰবা ইপুশিং থাংজম রোতেন সিংহ অমদি শ্ৰী শাৰাংথেম মনি সিংহনা পাংথোজুনা লাকথি।

ইংশোক ১৯৮১ দা ই-গী থোঙগী শাংলবা পুলি থোংচং পিখম্বথি। মৰুওইনা মীশিং অমসুং গাডিগী মশিং হেনগৎলকপা, ই ফংবা বারকপা, ইৰৈচাশিংগী মরক্তা থায়নগী মতৌগুম লিংজেল মান্নবা রাংলকপা অমদি খুদোংখিনিংঙাই ওইরকপা মরমশিং অসিদগী ঈগী থোঙ লৌথোক্লসি হায়না বারেপথি। ই-গী থোঙদি চংত্ৰে অদুবু হৌজিক্তি মীৰোলশিংনসু অতোপ্লা লৈকাইগী মীওইশিংদা ই-গী থোঙ লৈরম্বা মফমদুদগীনি হায়নসু শকতাক্ৰি। মাদি চংত্ৰে অদুবু মহাক্তি শক্তমদি পুল্লিনা রাংথৈদ্রিবমথৈ লেংদনা লৈহৌরগনি।

কোংবা তুরেল সমুদ্র ঈমাইদগী মি: ১৪২১ লোম রাংবা কাংপোকপি ডিষ্টিক কী মনুং চনবা সিনাম কোম অমদি মাপাউ কৈথেলমনি অনীগী মরক্তা লৈবা কোংবা মৰুদগী হৌরকপনি। মসিনা মণিপুৰ তস্পক্কি শক্তপুং ব্লোক, ইশ্ফাল ইষ্ট তগী কি:মি: ৩১.৭ শাংনা ইৰিল তুরেল অমদি ইশ্ফাল তুরেল অনীগী মরক্তা ফাউদুনা চেঞ্জল্লগা সমুদ্রা ঈমায়দগী মি: ৭২.৬ রাংবা বাশিথোং ইৰোংদা ইশ্ফাল তুরেলগা পুনথি। কোংবা তুরেলগী catchment area সি ১১৪.৫৯৪ square kilometre নি। তুরেলসি অপিকপা অমদি পংশাং শাংদবা ওইরগসু তৌৰ্কন্দা তরিবা প্রজাশিংদা ইথৈ-লৌথোংখক নঙনা মীওই কয়গী জিবীকা ওইদুনা লাকথি। মতমদু নিংশিংলি ঐথোনা অঙাং ওইরিঙে য়েলহৌঙা মখল কয়া-পোরোম, মৈতৈ শৰেং, ঙাক্ৰিজৌ, ঙমু, ঙাক্ৰা, ঙাহৌ, পেংবা, উকাবি, খজিং, ঙাশেপ অসিনচিংবা মখল কয়গী ঙাশিং ঈছেল তপ্পি

কোংবা তুৰেলনা পীবিদুনা মীওই কয়গী চাৰা নোংখম্মরকই। কোংবা তুৰেলগী শৰেং হাইদুনা অতৈ অতোপ্পা মফমশিংদা ফংবা শৰেংশিংদগী থোইদোক হেনদোক্কা মমিং চংখি। ইথক থোংবা অহলশিংনা তুৰেল মোংশিন্দনবা অমোং অকায়শিং অমদি অকায়বা লিক্লিশিং লংথোকপদা অকনবা মওন্দা অথিংবা পিৰম্মি।

ইমা, ইন্দোন, ইনেশিং কয়ানা নুমিদিংগী মতমদা মৈনম, লালত্ৰেন থান্দুনা ঈল চিংলগা অৰা নুংঙাই কয়গী মপাউ কয়া পাউদম্মরম্মি। অসিদসু নভে হৌজিক্কি নহাশিংনা কাউনথ্ৰবা বানা ৰাচেং খাইদুনা শাবা কাও হায়না খংনবা ঙাফা-চফু শিজিম্মদুনা নিংথম থাগী ঈংথ্ৰবা মতমদা থক্-থক্ নিকতুনা ফাথিবা ঙাশিংদু হৌজিক্কি ওইরবোই নিংলি। লাইবক থিবিদি মসিগী চংনবিশি মাংথ্ৰে, অকাউ পৰৈ চন্দুনা অকাউবগী ঈরোলনুংদা লুপথ্ৰে।

ঙা-খক নভে কোংবা তুৰেলদা ফংলিবা কোংথ্ৰেং, লাই-থরোয়, থরোয় অসিনচিংবা কয়া পীবিদুনা লাকখি। কোংথ্ৰেং খুনবা অৰাইবা থবক নভে। ঙক ফাউবা ঈশিং মনুংদা লুপুনা ফমশিং-ফমশিং চংতুনা খুংনা মা-মাদুনা ফাগদৌৰিবা। নিংথমথাগী মতমসি তুৰেলগী ঈশিংসি অসুক্কি মতিক লুই ঈশিং ফাউনা লৈখাগী লৈবাকসি ইয়ায় লায়না উৰা ঙম্মি। ঙাক্ৰিজৌ মখুলসি অপিকপা মখুল অমা ওইনা তৌই। মখুলদু খুজোক অনিা লৈবাক ফাউনা কোংথংলগা লৈয়ায়দা লংখংপদা ঙাক্ৰিজৌ ফাবদি শোয়দ্রে।

ঐথোয়না অঙাং ওইরিঙে কোংবা তুৰেলগী ওইরম্মা ফিভম মীংতা শংশংনা উরকই। মতমদু ঐথোয়গী লেংগাশিং অমদি ইথক থোংবাশিংগা য়াম্মা পুকচেল খোয়জেল তিমনা লোয়নরকই। ইথক থোংবাশিংনা তৌবা থবকশিংদা ঐথোয়না তুংইম্বা হায়বাসিমদি শোয়দ্রে। মতমদু বানা কাংজৈ অমদি ৰাৰুনা কাংক্রম শাৰগা শাম্বা, নোবাপনা বোল ওইদুনা ফুটবোল শাম্বা স্কল চংলমদাই অমদি হল্লুগা তুৰেলদা চোংথদুনা ইরোয়বা শাম্ববসিনা ঐথোয়গী স্বাইদগী নুঙাইজবা। মতমদু ঐথোয় ক্লাস iv/v কা ওইগদ্রা খল্লি অহলশিংসু থমু-নাইমু ওইনা তৌৰগা ক্লাস vii/viii ওইগদ্রা খল্লি। ঈশিংদা চোংথদুনা শাম্বা অসিসু তুৰেলগী লৈয়ায়দা হৌবা উপালশিং নংত্রগা ই-গী থোংগী মথক্তগী ইশাদা ফি থোংদনা চোংথগদৌৰিবা। ঐথোয়গী লেংগাগী মীওইশিং ইথননতা ঈরোয়গনু মরমদি কোংবা তুৰেলবু কোল্লিবা ঈশ্বর “তাইঙম লাইপু” লাকুনা ফাথিনি হায়দুনা অহলশিংনা তাকপিথি। “তাইঙম লাইপু” হায়বসি অহিংবা অমসুং হিংদবা, ওল্লিং ওল্লিংবদা ওনবা ঙম্মা কোংবা তুৰেলবু কোনবিৰিবা ঈশ্বর অমনি হায়দুনা চিনবুংলোল ওইনা ঙসিসু নিংশিংনরি।

লাংবল থা লাক্ৰবদি ঐথোয় অমুক্কা হেন্না নুঙাইৰে কৰিননো হাইবদা তুৰেলগী নাক-য়েংকী তোৰ্বন্দা তাৰিবা অহল-লমলশিংনা মাগী মাগী লৈখিদ্রবা ঈগী মৰিশিংদা ঙমজবা হৈরাং-লৈরাং খৰদং ওইরবসু কংচবা হায়বসি তৌদ্রবা যাদ্ৰবা শিষ্টা অমা ওইনা ইপানাং-ইপুনাংতগী মৈতৈশিংনা চংথদুনা লাকই। অয়াম্মা মতমদা লাংবল থাগী তুৰেলগী ঈমায়সি য়াম্মা ৰাংদবা অদুগা য়াম্মসু নেমদবা ময়াই ওইরপ ওইনা তৌগল্লি। কৰিঙমবা কান্দা কুমগী নোংগী ফিভমনা ঈশিংগী ঈমায়সী মবুক থল্লা চেনবসু য়াউই। অহল লমলশিংনা থদোক্কাদৌৰিবা হৈরাং-লৈরাংশিং অদু লোক্কাদবগী পোলাং পাইদুনা নংত্রগা পায়দনা ঙাইদুনা লৈগদৌৰিবা। কনাঙম্মা খৰানা ঈশিংদা তাউরকপা হৈরাংশিং অদু লোক্কা মুল্ল-মুল্লদুনা চাগনি। মতমদুদা তৰ্পনসিদা কংনরকখিবা হৈরাংশিংদু হৈজ্জাং, নোবাপ, পুংতোল, মংগ্ৰা, অৰাথবি, চু, থমচেং নচিংবশিংনি হায়না ঐথোয়না খল্লি।

লাংবল হৈশোয় তম্মা নংত্রগা তৰ্পন হায়রগা নিংশিংবা অমা লৈরে য়াম্মা নোকনিংবা অমরোমদা য়াম্মসু শাউনিংবা হায়বদুনি। ঐথোয় লৈকায়গী ইচেং থোকপা অমদি ময়াম্মবিশিং ঐথোয়গা লোয়ননা তৰ্পনগী হৈশোয় তুৰেন্দগী খুন্দুনা হৰাউ-হৰাউ চামিনৈ। কদায়দগীনো ইচে অমদি লেংই, কৈনোমা তৌই হায়রল্লগা মচিলসি বোল কামবদৌনা পোমথোরকপনি। নুমিত্তু ঐথোয় ময়াম হৈশোয় চাবা তোকে। অহল লমলশিংনা কৰি কৰিনো খৰা পীজ-পীথক তৌবদগী লেংবা পোমবদু খৰাদি হস্তখৰে। কোন্না ঐথোয়না তারকপদা লৈকায়গী অঙাউবা পাখংশিংনা তুৰেলগী অৰাংথংবা শৰুঙগী হুংঙু হায়বা য়াম্মা লেংগনবা য়েন্দেম অচৌবা মানবা পম্মি অদুগী মৰুদু শোয়রগা হৈশোয় শাদুনা থাদরকপা ওইরম্মি।

মবুক মপাউ ফবি ঈং-তপ্পি কোংবা তুৰেলনা ঙসি ফাউবদা অচৌবা ঈশিং-ঈচাউশিং থোকহন্দুনা অৰা অনা পীবিদি লৈখিদি। মৰুওইনা ঈচাউ থোকহনবগী মরমদি ইৰিল অমদি ইম্ফাল তুৰেল কাইবনা ওইগল্লি, ঈচাউবু থোক্কা কেসিডি ও গী মেম্বৰশিং য়ুমদা লেংদনা লৈথোকপা হায়বশিমদি ওইদ্রে। কৰিননো খংদে মেম্বৰ খুদিংমক্কি

লু-তোংদা য়ুমগী থবক্লা নাথৈদুনা থনমলগা মীয়ামগী মতেং পাংবা হায়বাসিনা কেসিডিও গী মেম্বৰশিংগী মৰুইবা থবক্লি। ইশিং-ঈচাউগী ব্রাফমঙাক নংতবদা চহী অমগী লেপ্তনা পাংথোকপা যৌরমশিং হায়বদি য়াউশংগী sports meet, জননেতা হিজম ইরাবোং কী মপোক নুমিৎকা মরি লৈননা পাংথোকপা লম-তু শেংবা, অহল ওইরবা ওইরবিশিংদা পীবা শেলগী মতেং, ছাত্র-ছাত্রিশিংদা পীবা meritorious award অসিনচিংবা কয়া রাখল লিংজেল মায়না নহা-অহল খাঙুনা শরুক যাবগা লোয়ননা শেলগী অমদি পান্জলগী মতেংসু পাংনৈ।

য়ান্না ঊনবমক নংত্রবসু ইং শোক ২০০২, অগষ্ট থাদা কোংবা তুরেলগী নাক-য়েন্ডা খুন্দারিবা প্রজশিংদা ঈশিং ঈচাউনা অরাবা পীথি। নুমিৎতু অগষ্ট কি তাং ১৫ নি ওরগানাইজেনসন অসিনা শাফোংথ্রবা মতুংগী ইহান-হান্না থেংনবা থৌদোক্লি। ওরগানাইজেনসন অসিনা থমখিবা পান্দমগী মনুং চন্না “ঈশিং-ঈচাউ, মৈহৌ-লাংপোক থোক্কপদা মতেং পাংবা” হায়বা পান্দমদুগী মখাদা ঈচাউনা অরাবা তারাবা ইমুংশিংদা (১) গুৱি পৰা অমা (২) অচাথাউ লিটর মখাই অমা অমদি (৩) চিনি কে.জি অমা মতেং পাংখি। মতমদু ওরগানাইজেনসন গী ওফিস অসি চাউবি লৈরক্লি তোব্বান্দা ওইরিঙৈ মতমনি।

মসিগী মতুংদা ইং ২০০৭ গী September থা, ইং ২০১০ গী October থা লোয়ননা ইং ২০১৭ গী জুলাই থাদসু থংন-থংননা থোকখিবা অঙকপা ঈশিং ঈচাউশিংদা ওরগানাইজেনসন অসিগী জগাশিং থক নন্তনা কোংপাল মুতুম লৈকাই অমদি থম্বালখোং গী তোব্বান্দা তারিবা লোয়ননা মনুং হনজিন্না লৈরিবা য়ুমশিংদা মতেং পাংখি। লফনা শাবা পোং তোংদুনা অমদি হকচাংগী শরুকশিং থবাক য়োনা কুমদুনা ঐথোয়না চেং, হরাই, চাননবা থাউ, থুম, কেন্দল অমদি থকুনবা অফবা ঈশিং য়েনবা চংখি। কদোমদগীনো খংদে থৌপাংলোই ইনাউশিং খরনা পুকচাভপাং তা চাদুনা লৈরম্বা অয়োকঙা ফাননবা হোংনরম্মি। মদু উবদা ওরগানাইজেনসনগী Secretary না হৌনা লাউরক্লম্মি “পোং য়েনবা চংথ্রগা গা ফাদুনা লৈরব্রা, পোং হান্না য়েনসে” মতুংদা ময়াম পুম্মক থবক্তা মায় ওনশিনখি। ঈশিং ঈচাউগী মতুংদা থোক্কদবা লায়না তিন্মা কয়াদগী ঙাকথোক্কবগীদমক লেম্মা লয়েংবগী যৌরম কয়া পাংথোকপগা লোয়ননা হিদাক-লাংথক কয়াসু লেম্মা মতেং পাংখি।

ঐথোয়না মীয়ামগীদমক তৌজরুবা থবক কয়া অদুদা পেনবিরদুনা পীবিরকখিবা অশিৰ্বাতশিং অদুনা গুসি গুসিমক কেসিডিওনা চহী ২৫ শুরকপগী শিলবর জবিলি অসি তেজু কয়াদনা পাংথোকপা ঊমজবনি হায়না ঐথোয়না খনজৈ।

ঈশিং-ঈচাউগী থৌদোকশিং অসিনা নাকল অমদা মীৎকুম খরাদং থমথ্রগা কোংবা তুরেলগী ফিভমসি য়েংমিমসি। ঐথোয়না অঙাং ওইরিঙৈগী তুরেলদু ওইরমদে। থোংগ্ৰা শাদুনা ঈরু-মাইথজবা, ফিশু-ফিজাম তৌবিনবা কনাসু লৈত্রে। ঈশিংসে পুন্নে, নমখিবনা লোয়রে, মহিভুনা থল্লে, কাংগী মকোল ওইরে। অপুন্না ঈশিংসিদা ফংলিবা গা খরাসিসু চারুদবা লায়না পক্লে। মহৌশাগী খল ঐথোয়গী মীৎমাংদগী তপ্পা-তপ্পা মমি শামত্রে। কোংবা তুরেলগী মৈতৈ শরেং, গুৱিল অমদি কোংগ্ৰেংশিং হৌজিক্তি ফুন্না বারী ওইদুনা লৈহৌরে। অসিদসু নংতনা ঐথোয়গী তাংলবা লন ইগি থোং মুংখিবগুম নোংমদি শোয়দনা কোংবা তুরেল অসি তুরেল ওইখিদবা য়াই।

হৌজিক্তি মীশিং য়ামখংলকপা অমদি JNIMS, Checkon, Soibam Leikai, Modern College, লোয়ননা পাংঙল লৈরঙগী থাদরকপা অমোং-অকায়শিংনা পেনিখোং (কোংপাল মুতুম লৈকাই অমদি ক্ষেত্রি লৈকাই অনীগী তাইনফম) ফাউরগা কোংবা তুরেলদা তারকপা, লোয়ননা খবর-কাগজ কয়াদা ইনরকখিবা পোপি পান্ধী থাবদা শিজিনরিবা তিলহাং-হিদাকশিং থাদরকপা, কোংবা মরুদা হৌরিবা উপালশিং য়ান্চুংপনা কোংবা তুরেলগী ফিভমসি ওইহনখিবনি। পেনিখোংগী মনাক নক্লা water treatment plant অমা শেমদুনা অরুবা ঈশিং কোংবা তুরেলদা থাদবিরভুনা মহৌশাগী অঙাং ওইরিঙৈগী তুরেল অদু উজবা পামজৈ। হৌজিক্তি থবকশিং অসি Govt. অসিবি মীকপ থোকহনবগীদমক Civil society ওরগানাইজেনসনশিং পুনশিল্পুনা “ঈশিংনা থরায়নি” হায়না খনবিরগা হোংনবা মথৌ তারে।

(চকপ্রম ধনবীর অমসুং নাওরেম কর্ন সিংহ কেসিডিওগী জে: সেক্রেটারি অমসুং জোইন্ট সেক্রেটারিগী থৌ পুবিরি।)

কোবিদ-১৯ গী চৈথেং

নাওরেম জাতিশোর অমসুং তোইজম বিৱেন

অহানবদা, কোবিদ-১৯ গী মতাংদা ঐথোয়দা লৈৱম্বা ৰাখল্লোনশিংদি “মসি অশেংবা ভাইৱস অদুদগীদি সোসেল মিদিয়াদনা হেন্না য়াংনা শন্দোকই। মসি ঐথোয়দা য়ৌৱক্কাই” অসিনি। ঐথোয়না লাইনা অসিবু থৌশাখিদি অমদি পাক-শন্না শন্দোকলকপা অচম্বা ফেসন অমগুম মাঙখিনি হায়বগী থাজবা লৈখি। অদুমকপু ভাৱতা মাৰ্চ ২৪, ২০২০ দা জাতিপুস্বগী ওইনা লোকদাউন তোখিবদদি ঐথোয়দা অৱাৰা খজিক্তং ওইখি। মিদিয়গী পাউ মতুং ইন্না ঐথোয়দা লৈখিবা লোকদাউনগী ৰাখল্লোনদি “পুলিস পৰ্সনেলশিংনা মথৌদাং মশক খঙদবা নাগৱিকশিংবু ফু-চৈবা” অসিখজনি। লোকদাউনা ঐথোয়বু লাকশিল্লকপা মতমদা, ঐথোয়না লান অমদি অৱাৰা নঙলবা মতমগী ওইবা অৱিবা মণিপুৰি পাউৱৌ অমা নিংশিংলকই, “চাকখুমগী তঙাইফদবশিং পৈশিন্দুনা থম্মু”। অসুন্না মীয়াম ছপনা চিঞ্জাক অমদি তঙাইফদবা পোংলমশিংগীদমক কোয়চেন চেম্বৰকপা মতমদা মণিপুৰদা অচৌবা কুশ্মেগুস্বগী মওং অমা উবা ফঙখি। ঐথোয়গী খুঙ্গশিংসু চমল্লৱবা অহোংবা অসিগী শৰুক ওইখি, খুঞ্জাশিং তুংদা কৰি ওইৱক্কাই খঙদবা মৱল্লা চিঞ্জাক পৈশিন্ৱা হোংনবদা অৱাৰা ওইখি।

মাৰ্চ ২৫, ২০২০ দা যু.কে. দগী হল্লকপী চহী ২৩ শুৱবী থাংমৈবন্দদগী নুপী অমা মণিপুৰগী অহানবা কনফৰ্ম তৌৱবা কোৱোনাভাইৱস কেস ওইখিবদা ৰাজ্য অসি মিপাইবনা খুদুম চনখি। অকিবনা বাৱনিগী লম্মৈগুম শন্দোকলকখি। মতমদুদা অকিবনা মৱম ওইদুনা লৈকাইশিংদা মথোয় মশাগী অপাম্বা মওংদা “লো এন্ড ওৱৰ” চলাইৱকখি। পনবা যাবদি, লৈকাই খুদিংমজ্ঞা লানবনগুম্বা শম্বল খাদুনা মীতোপ চঙবা থিংনৱকখি। মণিপুৰ মীয়ামগী মৱজ্ঞা শেকপিনা তমথিৱবা লাইনা অসি পুদুনা শন্দোকই হায়বা তোকঙা অমা শন্দোকলকখি। কোবিদ-১৯ অসি চাইনানা শাব বাইওলজিকেল ওইবা খুংলাই অমনি। তমথিৱবা কোৱোনাদগী ঙকথোক্কাই মৈৱা কংলু অমদি ইমুংদুগী নুপা ওইবা অদু কল্লু অসিচিংবা মীপুম খুদিংমজ্ঞা লাম্বা থাজবা অমদি ৰাখলদা শেৱান্ৱা অকিবা লৈখি।

মতাং অসিদা, মণিপুৰ সৰকাৰনা মিদিয়গী খুংথাংদা অমদি লম্বীশিংদা পল্লিসিতি চংতুনা কোবিদ-১৯ গী অৱোৱনেন্স কেমপেন্দ হৌদোকখি। ঐথোয়গী থৌদাং ওইনা ঐথোয়গী লৈকাইগী ৰুব (কেসিদিও) না লাউদম্পিকৰ শিজিম্বা অৱাৱনেন্স প্ৰোগ্ৰামশিং চংথবা হৌখি। ঐথোয়না সৰকাৰগী ৱাৱোলশিংবু হঞ্জিন-হঞ্জিনা খঙহল্লি অমদি মথোয়বু হেন্না মমুং তাহনবা হোংনবদা পুৰিচিং চিংশিল্লিংগুই ওইবা ৱাৱি, ঈ-পাউ কয়া শিজিম্বা।

কেসিদিও না ঐথোয়গী য়ুমলোৱবশিংদা তঙাইফদবা পোংলমশিং য়েহ্ৰোক্কাই মতাংদসু কুপনা খল্লখি। অহানবা খোঙথাং অমা ওইনা BPL 37/AAY 13 (৩৭) অমদি এ.এ.ৱাই. (১৩) কাৰ্দহোলদৰশিংদা মথোয়গী ফঙফম থোকপা চেং অদু খুঞ্জা ময়ামগা পুন্না য়েৱনবা হায়বগী য়ান’ৱাৱোল অমা থমখি। কাৰ্দহোলদৰশিংনা য়ানিংদবগী ৱাফম অমতা ফোঙদোকলকখিদি। মথোয়না হায়খি, “খুদোংথিৱবা মতম অসিদিদি অৱাং-অপা তান্নগদবনি”। ঐথোয়না কেসিদিওনা কোনবা য়ুমথোং ১৮-১ দা য়ুমথোংগী ওইবা চেং কিলোগ্ৰাম ১৩/১৩ য়েহ্ৰোকপা ঙমখি।

অনীশুবা খোঙথাং ওইনা, ফ্লেট্ৰিগাও এ.সি.গী ওনৱেবল এম.এল.এ. শ্ৰী নহাকপম ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ সিংহনা পীৱীৱকপা ঈশিং অমদি ব্লিচিং পাউদৰ ঐথোয়না মীয়ামদা য়েহ্ৰোকখি।

অহুমশুবদদি কেসিদিওনা য়ুমথোং ১৮-১ অমদি খনগংলবা অহল তৱাদা (১০) ৰুবকী ফন্দদগী তঙাইফদবা পোংলমশিং লৈদুনা য়েহ্ৰোকখি। য়ুমথোং খুদিংমজ্ঞা চেং কিলোগ্ৰাম মঙা (৫), হৱাই কিলোগ্ৰাম অমা (১), থুম পেকেত অমা (১) অমদি অচাথাও মিলিলিতৰ ২৫০ ফঙহনখি।

এম.এল.এ. ৱাৰ্দ মেম্বৰশিং, পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰধানশিং, উপাধ্যকশা, অমদি সোশেল ৱাকৰসু ওইৱিবা পোলিতিসিয়ন অনীনা ৰুবকী মতেং য়াওদনা তঙাইফদবা পোংলমশিং য়েহ্ৰোকখি।

এপ্ৰিল ১৩ গী অঙনবা অযুক্তা, ঐথোয়গী লৈকাইগী য়ুমথোংশিংদা চঙদুনা অঙন্বা পোংলমশিং হাপহন্দুনা খুদোংথিৱবা য়ুল্লোন-কৈৱোৱবশিংদা য়েহ্ৰোক্কাই হায়দুনা ঐথোয় অহুম ৱাৱেপনখি (হোমেন থাংজম অমসুং অইবা অনী)। খুংতা প্লাসতিক বকেত অমদি কেৱি বেগ অনি পায়দুনা ঐথোয়গী মিসন অদু হৌখি। হায়না আশা তৌবগুম য়ুমথোং খুদিংমজ্ঞা ঐথোয়বু তৱান্না ওকপিৱকখি। মমাঙগী থৌদোক অহুমদা চেং, ব্লিচিং পাওদৰ, অচাথাও, থুম অমদি ঈশিং অসিচিংবা য়েহ্ৰোকপদা শৰুক য়াখিবদগী ঐথোয়গী মায়থোংশিং অসি মীয়ান্না অদুমক খঙবিৱে।

অদুনা ঐখোয় উবদা করিগুস্তা খরা পীবা লাক্লিবনি হায়না মখোয়না খনখি। অদুবু মখোয়দা ঐখোয়গী পান্দমশিং অদু নীংখিনা হায়রবা মতুংদদি, মখোয়গী নুংগুইতবা অমদি থাজদবশিং অদু খোঁনা অমদি অচেৎপা তুংগী ফিরেপতা ওইনা ওনশিনখি। লনাই মীওই অমা নংত্রগা লোয়শং অমবু চেম্হন্দনা লাইরবা অমদি তেংবাং মখোঁ তাবা মীওইশিংবু মতেং পাংবগী থবক্তা মখোয়গীসু শরুক য়াওরবনি হায়না ঐখোয়না খঙহনখি। তেংবাংলক্লিবা অমদি খুদোংচাবা ফঙলিবশিংগী মিংশিং অদু মীয়াম মাংদা লাওথোক্লনি হায়না ঐখোয়না থাজবা পীখি।

ঐখোয়না মঙাশুবা য়ুমথোং অদু যৌবা মতমদদি, ঐখোয়গী খুঙ্গংগী ভোলুনতির কয়াসু ঐখোয়গী তুংইমরকখি। মদু ঐখোয়গী অচোবা মতেং ওইখি। অসুন্না পুকচেল চাওরবা খুঞ্জাশিংনা পীবীরকখিবা পোংলমশিং অদু ঐখোয়গী মাঙদা লৈখি। য়ুমথোং ১৮১ লৈবা লেকাই অমদি ঐখোয়না য়ুমথোং ৭৪ খক্তমক যৌশিনবা ওমখি। মসি তশেংনা মপুং ফাবা হায়বদুদি কৌবা য়াখিদি। মখোয়শিং অদু মশাগী হিংজনবদগী হেন্না লৈজদবা য়ান্না শু-নোন্না কনবা ইমুংশিংনি। খৌদোক খরনা ঐখোয়বু হেন্না পুকচেল চাওথোকহনখি। খুদম ওইনা নুপা অমনা মাগী নুপীদা চেংফুদগী চেং কোংতুনা হাপনবা অসুন্না হায়খি, “মীনা মতেং নিরবা মতমদদি ঐখোয়না স্বাইদগী অফবা অদু হাপকদবনি”। মতমদুদা নুপীদুনা ঐখোয়দা হায়না হরাই, আলু অমদি তিলহৌ পীরবনি, অদুবু তান্নরক্তুনা ঐখোয়দা চেং পীরকখি মরমদি অতোপ্পা পোংলমশিংদুগী মথক্তা ঐখোয়না চেংনা হেন্না পামখি। তশেংনা হায়রবদা মীওই অয়াসুনা মৈতে চেং অমদি পৈশা পীনিংখি, মদু ঐখোয়না য়াখিদি।

ঐখোয়না চেং কিলোগ্রাম ১১৫-২৫০ মিলিলিতরগী অচাথাও বোতল অনী, তিলহৌ কিলোগ্রাম ৩০, আলু কিলোগ্রাম ৫০, গারি কিলোগ্রাম তংখায় অমা, কোবি তরা, হরাই অমদি চনম অতেকপা খরা, য়োংচাক চবুন অমা অমদি লফু খরা খোমগংপা ওমখি। অতোপ্পা পোংলমশিং হায়বদি থবি, খামেন, দিতরজেন্ত পাওদর পেকেত অমা অমদি মচু পাওদর পেকেত অমসু য়াওরি। কেসিদিওগী মায়কৈদগীসু অচাথাও বোতল ১৮ অমদি তিলহৌ কিলোগ্রাম মরি তেংবাংবা ওমখি।

থংনবা নুমিৎতা ঐখোয়না খোমগংলুরিবা পোংলমশিং অদু য়ুমথোং ২৩ দা মান্নবা চাকথুংদা য়েহ্নোকখি- নিপাল অমদি ঐখোয়গী লৈকাইদা অদুগা লেমহৌরিবশিংনা কোংবা তুরেলগী রাংমদা তারিবা অতোপ্পা খুঙ্গংদা, খুং থোক্কা নংত্রগা HIV/AIDS না মরম ওইদুনা অরাফমদা তারবা লুগ্ৰাবীশিংনা পাল্লিবা য়ুমথোংশিংনা মশিং য়ামখি। লেমহৌরিবা য়ুমথোংশিং অদুনা হকচাং শোয়নাইরগা লৈবা, কেসর নারিবা অমদি শেন্দোন শিংগংপা ওমদ্রবা ইমুংশিংনি।

অদুমওইনমক, ঐখোয়না খনগংলবা য়ুমথোং ২৩ দা পোংলমশিং অদু পীবা চৎপা মতমদা মাংজৌননা খঙহলহৌদবা মরন্না হায়না পুকচেল চাওবা মীওই খরনা লুগ্ৰাবী খুদিংমক্তা চেং য়েহ্নোক্লেন্নে হায়বা ঐখোয়না খঙখি।

মতাং অসিদা ঐখোয়না পঞ্জরিবসি NFSA, PHYKAY অমদি OMSS কী মখাদা PDS পোংলমশিংগী কোতা নংত্রগা সিতিং এম.এল.এ, পনঞ্চায়ত মেম্বরশিং, পোলিতিসিয়ন ওইরক্কদবা মীওই SHGS নংত্রগা লৈকাইগী ক্লবশিংনা পীবা পোংলমশিং অদু নন্তে। ঐখোয়না পল্লিগলিবদি নহাশিংনা তোংঙানবা মরমগীদমক খোমগংলুবা পৈশা, নংত্রগা শাগৈ অমগী ইমুংশিংনা, নংত্রগা মরুপ তৌরিবা কাংবু অমনা চৎখিবা তেংবাং য়েহ্নোকপগী থবক অদুনি।

খোঁনা ফরবা মীওইশিং অসিগী থবক্কা মীওইবগী মিনুংশি হায়বসিগী রাহহ্নোক অদু অমুক নৌহৌননা উংলে হায়বদু ঐখোয়না খঙখি। মখোয়শিং অদু থশ্মোয় শেংনা মখোয়গী ফঙফম থোকপা চেং, অদু ঐখোয়দা কংথোক্লকপ্পা ইমুং ৭৪ গী মীওইশিংনি। মখোয়শিংদুগী মরক্তা থাবল চোংবগী অমদি মরুপকী পৈশা কংথোক্লকপা ওস্তা শকখঙদবা নহাশিং (লৈশাবী অমদি পাখঙ) য়াওরি। অমদি কোয়থংদা মৌ নহাশিংসু শুমাং লিলাগী শেনফমশিং কংথোক্লকখি।

ঐখোয়গী লৈকাইগী ওইনা জাতিশোরগী য়ুম যৌরক্তিবা মচানুপাগীদমক অরাবা পোংলুম অমসু লৈরশ্মী। মহাক য়ান্না নুংগুইতবা ফিভম অমদা লৈরশ্মী। মাগী মচানুপা থুংলরবা মতুংদা অঙাং অদু অকক্কা মফম অমদা ক্লারেনতিন তোংদৌরিবনি। মতাং অসিদা সরকারগী অরাং-অপাশিং অদু ময়েক শেংলকই। থক্কা ঈশিং লৈতে। চা পীদে, ব্রেকফাস্ত পীদে লন্চ পীদে, দিনর পীদে মসিগীসু মথক্তা মেদিকেল স্তাফ লৈতে। ক্লারেনতিন সেনতর ওইজরবসু হেন্না অকিবগী মশক ওইরবা মফম ওইখি।

মথা তারকপদা অগষ্ট ৫, ২০২০ দা ঐথোয়গী য়ুমলোন্নবসু কোবিদ-১৯ শোকহনবা হৌরকথি। মশাগী চহী ৫১ শুরবা সাপম নন্দো সিংহ, মেদিকেল দিৰেজোৱেতকী স্তাফ অসি লাইনা অসিনা নারকথি। হায়রিবা নুমিং অসিমজ্জদা ঐথোয়গী ৰুবনা য়ুমলোন্নবদু সেনিতাইজ (সোদিয়ম হায়পোক্কোৱাইত কাপতুনা) তৌথি। মীয়াম খঙুবা মওন্দা কন্তেনমেনত জোন লাউথোজ্জবা মরম্মা, কেসিদিওনা মথক থোংবশিংদা হায়জ-নোনজবা তাথি। ঐথোয়না লৈকাই শিনব-থুংনা চংতুনা নন্দোনা পোজিতিব ওইরে হায়বা খঙদ্রিঙৈদা লোয়নখিবা মীওইশিং থিদোকপা তাথি। ঐথোয়না সি.এম.ও. ইন্ফাল ইষ্টতা মিং ২১ পীশিনথি। অগষ্ট ৭ তা ঐথোয়গী লৈকাইগী শৰুক অমা কন্তেনমেন্ত জোন ওইনা লাওথোকথি। নহা খরনা খুদজ্জা নন্দোগী য়ুম ফাওনা চংপা য়াবা লম্বীগী নাকন অনীমক শম্বল খাদুনা থিংজিনথি।

মতমদুদা থোকহল্লিৎদবা থৌদোক অমা থোকথি। কনাগুম্মা অমনা খোমগংখিবা মিংগী লিষ্ট অদু সোসেল মিদিয়াদা চাইথোক্কথি। ঐথোয়না ওইফদনা কোবিদ-১৯ তেষ্ট তৌগদবা মীওইশিংগী লিষ্ট শেল্লি। ইমুং অমগী মীওই তরুক ৰুবতা ছপচিল্লকথি। মথোয়না মহাকপু নারমগনি চিংনরিবা মী অমা ওইনা সোসেল মিদিয়াদা থোকহল্লজ্জুনা মিংচং থিহল্লৈ হায়দুনা কেসিদিওগী মথজ্জা ৰাকংলকথি। মথোয়না মাগী মিং লৌথোজ্জবদি আইনগী ওইবা মতেং লৌগনি হায়না অকনবা ৰা হায়রকথি। মথোয়না নুংঙাইতনা ফোঙদোকথি, “হৌজিক্তি নুপীশিংনা লৈকাইগী পোৎফমদগী পোৎ লৈবা ফাওবা চঙহন্দ্রে। মী খুদিংমক্লা ‘কোবিট’ ইমুং হায়না কৌনরে। মথোয়গী তৌফম খঙদবা অমদি লৈকাইগী ওইবা ইল্লোকপীবগী মীংয়েং অদু ঐথোয়না খঙথি। মরম অসিনা ঐথোয়না হায়থি, “তেষ্ট তৌৰবা মতুং মিংশিংদু লৌথোক্কো”। অসুম্মা শাফরজ্জুনা আগষ্ট ১১ দা সি.এম.ও. ইন্ফাল ইষ্টনা ৰুবতা কোবিদ-১৯ স্ক্ৰিন তৌবা মতমদদি মীওই ৩০ অদুগী মনুংদা কনাসু পোজিতিব ওইখিদে।

সেপতেশ্বৰ ২০ দা নাওৱেম সঙ্গিতা দেবী অমদি নভেশ্বৰ ১০ দা ৰাহেংবম বিগ্যা কৌবা লৈকাইগী মীওই অনী অমসু পোজিতিব ওইখি। মতাং অসিদিদি সরকারনা কৰিসু মীংয়েং চঙখিদরে। সি.এম.ও. ইন্ফাল ইষ্টনা নাওৱেম সঙ্গিতাবু মেদিকেল ওথোৱিৰিতনা লৌখংখি অমদি লায়েংশঙদা মতেং পাংখি হায়নফাও ৰিপোৰ্ত তৌথি। তশেংবদি কেসিদিও না ৰুবতা মহাক অমদি মাগী ইমুংগী মীওইশিংগী চঙজফম পীথি।

ঐথোয়গী ৰুবনা অনাবা য়াওৱবা ইমুংশিংদা তঙাইফদবা পোৎলমশিং পীথি। অনাবশিং অমদি ইমুংশিংগী ৰাখলদা নুংঙাইতবা ফাওখিদনবা ঐথোয় য়াম্মা চেকশিনথি। অসুম্মা খুদিংমক তপনা-তপনা মহৌশাগী পুন্সিদি হঞ্জিল্লকথি। ওজোৱৰ থাদগী সরকারনা লোকদাউন তপ্পা-তপ্পা লৌথোকথি। পোজিতিব কেসকী মশিং হস্তরকথি। ঐথোয়গী মহৌশাগী পুন্সি অমুক হঞ্জিল্লকথি। অদুম-ওইনমক মহৌ তমফমশঙশিংদি থোঙ অদুমক লোনথি। তঙাইফদবা অমা ওইনা ভাৰত পুন্সদা মীখলশিং পাঙথোকথি, অমদি লাইনিং-লাইশোনগী মফমশিংদা মী তিনবা হৌথি। ভাৰতকী শৰুক অমা ওইরিবা মণিপুৰদসু হিংবগী থম থেংনা নুংঙাইবদু ফোঙদোকনথি। ২০২১ হায়রিবা চহী অসিদিদি শাফবা, অনা-অয়েক য়াওদবা অমদি নুংঙাই য়াইফবা ওইরগনি হায়না ঐথোয়না থাজথি।

অদুবু অমুক মমায় লৈদুনা হল্লজ্জুনা কোবিদ-১৯ গী অনীশুবা ৰেবনা ফ্ৰেবুৱাৰিদিগী ঐথোয়বু তপনা-তপনা শোকহনবা হৌরকথি। মে ৭, ২০২১ দা অমুজ্জা ওইখিদ্ৰিবা মওন্দা মণিপুৰদা পোজিতিব কেস ৩৮০ অমদি স্বায়দগী য়াম্মা মী শিবা ১৩ থেংনথি। ঐথোয়গী লৈকাইগী অহানবা অমদি অমত্তা ওইৰবা এক্স এম.এল.এ. শ্ৰী থাংজম নন্দকিশোৰ সিংহ কোৱোনানা মরম ওইৰগা মে ৫, ২০২১ দা লৈখিদে। ঐথোয়গী লৈকাইদগী মীওই তরানিথৌই কোবিদকা মৰী লৈনবা অৰা চৈথেং মরজ্জা হিংনবা লাহ্লেংনরি।

কোংপাল চনম লৈকাইদা ভেক্সিনশিং যৌৱজ্জি। অমদি সরকার অসিসু লাইৰবা অমদি নোংমগী খুৎশুম্মা হিংলিৰশিংগীদমক কৰিসু যংলকথিদ্রে। ৰাজ্য অসি লোকদাউনগা মান্নবা মওং অমদা লৈরে। অদুবু মথোয়সু তৌফম থোকপা তৌৱি। অফবা খোঙথং লৌৱি হায়না খনসি। অহিংবা জিবা অমা ওইনা ঐথোয় অৰাবদা শৰুক য়াবা নভুনা মতেং কৰিসু পাংবা গুমদ্রে। অদুমকপু কেসিদিওনা অকিবগী মশক ওইৰবা কোৱোনানা পীৱকপা সমস্যা খুদিংমক ময়োৱগনি হায়না থাজবা পীৱি। হৌজিকমক্কী ওইনদি য়ুম-য়ুমদা লৈসি-অৰাবা কাউথোজ্জুনা ইমুংগী মীওইশিংগা নুংঙাইনা লেনসি অমদি লৈজরিবা খৰদু চাদুনা পেছোকসি। ঐথোয় খুদিংমক শাফনা হিংগনি হায়বগী থাজবা থমসি।

(নাওৱেম জাতিশোৰ অমসুং তোইজম বিৱেন গেমস সেক্ৰেটাৰি অমদি দ্ৰাপতিং কম্মিতিগী থৌ পুৱিৰি)

কাউন্সিলেই শিনাইদ্রবা থরানমিচাকশিং

হোমেন থাংজম

কোংপাল চনম লৈকায়গী মশক নাইরবা মীওইশিংগা হিংমিন্নবগী মতাংদা খজিঙং থমজবা ঔম্বসি য়াম্মা চাওথোকচবগা লোয়ননা নুংঙাইবা ফাওই। মখোয়না হিংলিঙি মতমদা, থোইদোক হেন্দোকপা মঙাল অমগা লোয়ননা ঙাল্লম্মী। ঔসিসুনি মখোয়গী থরাই মিরেলশিংনা কোংবা তুরেল অসিগী নোংমদোলথজা ইরং-লংনা ঙাল্লদুনা লৈরি। কনাগুম্বা অমনদি ঐগী বাল্লোন অসিবু লৈখিদ্রবাশিংগী মফমদা ঐগী ওইবা কংচবা অদুনি হায়গনি। অদুখক নন্তে। অঙাং ওইরঙৈগী পুলি বারী নিংশিংদুনা ঐখোয়গা হরাউনা হিংমিন্নবগীশিংবুসু থাগৎচবা যাওরি।

হুয়েল শাফবা

ইপু লৈতাংহুম হেরামোত ১৯৩০গী সেপ্তেম্বর ৩০, লৈবাকপোকপা নুমীংতা পোকখি। মহাক লৈতাংহুম তোলঙৌ অমদি লৈতাংহুম ওংবী মঙ্গী লৈমা অনীনা পোকচবা মচিন-মনাও মঙাগী মনুংদা অহুমসুবনি। মহাকনা চহী ১২ শুরকপা মতমদগী হৌনা মণিপূরগী অরিবা লালোঙগী মই, থাং-তা তন্ম্বা হৌরকখি। মহাক ১৮৯১ গী অঙ্গলো মণিপূর বারগী শিংথানিংঙাই ওইরবা অখৌবা পাওনা ব্রজবাসিগী অনীসুবা মইরোয় কাঙলুপ অদুনা যাওখি। মশক নাইরবা ওজাশিং খুদম ওইনা ওজা খৌদাম চাওবা, ওজা মোইরাংথেম অঙাংহল অমদি ওজা শগোলশেম ইন্দ্রমনিদগী ইপুনা থাং-তা তল্লকখি।

ইপুনা ইহান-হান্না মীয়াম মাঙদা থোক্ককখিবা অদু ১৯৪৮ গী আগষ্ট ১৫ দনি। মতমদুগী অখঙ অইনা হায়খি মহাকী হৈথোই শিংথোইবা অমদি তোপ-তোপ্পা মঙং মতো মরু ওইনা ওস্তেলিয়ান জি.আই.সি (অমম্ম ১০.৬৩ এম.এম. থাবা) কী চবুন অমা (মশীং তরুক) খুং খক্তনা মচেং-মচেং শেংতংখিবা অদুনা ভাবোকশিংবু শুমহৎখি। লফু-ককপী হায়রিবা অসিসু মহাক্সা ১৯৪০ গী মতমদা হৌদোকলম্বা অমদি মীয়ামনা মশক খঙহনখিবা থাংগী মই অমনি। মসি য়াম্মা চেকশিনা অমদি হৈশিংনা উত্তুনা থাং হায়বা মীদুনা লফু অমা শোয়গদৌরিবনি। য়ংলিবা লফু মতোন্দনা ঈশিং থমা যাওবা লৈবাকী চফু অমসু খিল্লি। মীশক অদুনা চফু শোকহন্দনা লফুদু মতুপ তরেং থোক্সা কল্লনি। মদু ফাওবদা কল্লবা লফু অমদি লৈবাকী চফু অদু লেংদনা লৈগনি। মহাকী থোইদোক হেন্দোকনা হৈ-শিংবা অদুনা ইপুবু মৈদিংঙু বোধচন্দ্রনা ১৯৫১ গী সেপ্তেম্বর ২৬ তা সনাগী তকমাল পীদুনা ইকায় খুম্ম খি।

১৯৫১গী মে ১৫ দা ইপুনা “নোংপোক নহারোল সেবা মরুপ” হৌদোকখি, মসি থাং-তা য়োকখংনবগীদমক “কংলৈ ইনাং থাং-তা শিন্দম শঙলেন” (কেইতিতিএসএস) হায়না নৌনা মিং ওনখি। মহাকী পুলি থাং-তা চাওখংনবা হোংনবদা অমদি মৈতৈগী নাং অমসুং চংনবী হিংগংহম্বা হোংনবদা কংথোকখি। মহাক ২০০৫ দা লিংখংখিবা “অন্দমান অমদি নিকোবর ইথংশিংদা দিপোতেত মণিপূরী বার হিরোস” হায়বসিগী প্রিজর্ভেসন কমিটিগী ফাউন্ডার চেয়ারমেন ওইখি। মহাক্সা ১৯৭৫ “ইনাং কনবা নুমীং” হৌদোকখি। মসিদা নঙনা ১৯৭৬ তা “ইনাংকী বাকংপা নুমীং” শিন-লাঙদুনা পাঙথোকখি।

ইপুনা মণিপূরী হুয়েন লালোঙ, হকশেল অমদি লৌশিংদা যুমফম ওইবা মণিপূরী লাইরিক তরেং ইরম্মী/ফোঙলম্মী: লাইরিকশিং অদুদি: শরৈ-শরা (১৯৭৮), মীহাং-মীকন (১৯৮৪), থাং-তা (১৯৮৬), ওইনাম বিজান্দো (১৯৯৩), খুরাই নানবা (১৯৯৮), অখুনবা লিকলু পরেং (১৯৯৪) অমদি থাংহায়রোল, ভোল.১ (২০১১)। মসিগীসু মথজা মহাক্সা ১৯৭৫ দা “শরৈ-শরা (থাং-তা)” কৌবা চহী তঙখায়গী ওইবা মণিপূরী জনেল অমসু হৌদেক্সম্মী।

ইপুনা হিংলিঙে মতমদা তোঙান-তোঙানবা মনা-মথুম কয়া ফঙখি। ১৯৭৫গী এপ্রিল ২৯ দা অখিল মণিপূর কালাকার শমেলমা মঙোল্লা “হুয়েল শাফবা” হায়রিবা ইকায়খুমনিংঙাই ওইরবা মিংথোন অসি পীখি। মিংথোনসি মহাক্সা মণিপূর হুয়েন লালোঙদা তল্লিবা খুদোলশিংবু শকখঙবা ওইনি। ১৯৯১ দা মহাকী পুলি অমদি মখৌদা যুমফম ওইবা “থরাই-মিরেল” কৌবা বাইওপিক-ভিডিও ফিল্ম অমসু পুথোকখি। লৈখিদ্রবা লৈতাংহুম নন্দকিশোর, অমুজাও হায়রগসু খঙনবা অসিনা প্রোঅগোনিষ্টকী পিক্সিঙৈগী শক্তম লাংখি। মশাগী চহী ৮৩ দা ২০১২ হী দিসেম্বর ৮, থাংজ নুমীংকী নুমিদাংরাইরমদা ইপু, ঐখোয়বু থাদেক্সা চংখি। কেইতিতিএসএসনা ইপুগী পামজরম্বশিং অদু মখা চংখা ওইনা থাং-তা তল্লিবি অমদি মরী লৈনবা থৌরম কয়াসু পাঙথোক্কি।

কেনথিবা থরানমিচাক অমগুম

ঐখোয় য়ান্না চাওবা ইমুং অমদা ইচিল ইনাও নুপা তরুক অমদি নুপী অনীগা লোয়ননা ইমা-ইপাগী অমদি ইধৌগী মপুং ফারবা মীনুংশিগী মরজা চাওরকখি। ঐখোয়গী ইধৌ লিলা সিংহ (পাবা) চহী ৯৬ হিংলম্গা য়ান্না অহল ওইনা লৈখি। তাতেন হেমচান্দ, থাংজম বোরাচাওবা সিংহ (মামজৌ) অমদি নিংথৌজম অপাবী দেবী (ওজা অপাবী) অনীগী অহমসুবা স্বাইদগী অতোনবা মচানুপানি। মামজৌনা নেমেল মেলরিয়া ইরাদিকেসন প্রোগ্রামদা মেলরিয়া ওফিসর ওইখি অদুগা ওজা অপাবীনা লোরর প্রাইমরি স্কুলগী ওজানি। মামজৌদি শান্ন-খোৎনবদা থরাই য়ান্না যাওখি। মহাক ইন্তুন স্পোর্টিং য়ুনিয়ন, রাংথৈ (১৯৭৩দা লিংখংপা) হৌদোকপা মতমদা ওনররি সেক্রেটারি ওইখি।

১৯৬৮গী ফেব্রুয়ারি ১, শগোলশেন নুমীত্তা তাতেন পোকখি। তিনকি-লাইকিদবা মীশক অমা ওইনা হৌরকখি। খুম ওইনা, চহী নৌরিঙৈদগী মহাক কঙলৈ স্কাউট এন্ড গাইদস ব্রেকিং এন্ড হাইকিং য়ুনিয়ন, মণিপুরগী স্কাউটকী থবক খৌরামশিংদা শরুক য়ারকখি। মশাগী চহী ১৫ শুরকপা মতমদা, নোংমৈবুংগী কেএসএচ প্রদিপকুমারগী লমজিং মখাদা তাই কন দো শান্নবা হৌখি। তশেংনা ছয়েন লালোলাংগী ওইবা চৎন-কাঙলোনশিং হায়বদি, “পুকচেল শেংবা, অমত্তা ওইবা, পুক্লিং হুদুদবা, ইশাবু ফাথজবা অমদি থৌনা” মহাক্সা পামজখি। ১৯৮৬তা মহাকপু তাই কন দো ফেদরেশন ওফ ইন্ডিয়ানা ফর্স্ট দান ব্লেক বেল্ট পীখি।

ওজা প্রদিপকুমার লৈখিদ্রবা মতুংদা, ১৯৯০ গী জানুয়ারি ১ দা তাতোনা “প্রদিপকুমার তাইকন দো একাদমি” (পিতিকৈদিএ) লিংখংখি। মহাক্সী তাই কন দোগী অরোইবা ওফিসেল এঙ্গেজমেন্ট অদু ১৯৯১ দা আহমেদাবাদতা পাঙথোকখিবা ১১ শুবা নেমেল তাইকন দো চেম্পিয়নসিপতা রেফ্রি ওইনা শরুক য়াখিবা অদুনি।

১৯৯১ গী এপ্রিল ৮ দা (নুংখিল পুং ২.৫০) খোংমন জোন থ্রী (রেপ্ট), ইম্ফাল ইষ্টতা থোকখিবা শাশিন্গবা খুং থোকবগী থৌদোক অমদা তাতেনগী পুলি লৌখি। মহাক্সী চহী ২৩ শুখি। লৈখিদবা মতমদা মহাক স্টেনদর্ড কোলেজ, ইম্ফালদা পি.য়ু. (প্রি য়ুনিভার্সিটি হায়বদি সেকেন্দরি স্কুলগা মান্নবা)গী অরোইবা পরিক্ষা পীখি। মহাক সেকেন্দ দান ব্লেক বেল্ট পরিক্ষাগীসু শেম-শাখি।

১৯৯১ মেগী ৬-১৩ ফাওবদা, মতমদুগী চয়েল চেফোঙ কঙলৈপাক্সী মৈরাগী অহানবা লম্মাইদা তোঙান-তোঙানবা থৌদোকশিংদা, “ইবোমচা অমদি হেমচন্দ্র পুলিসনা ফারবা মতুং কাপতুনা হাংথ্রে” হায়না রিপোর্ট তৌখি রাফম অদু কনানসু মখা থানা খমখি। মতমদু ঐহাজি স্টেনদর্ড XI কী পরিক্ষা থারলগা মদ্রাজতগী য়ুমদা থোরকপা মতল্লী মসিনা মরম ওইরগা মহাক্সী অরোইবা মথৌ মঙম যাওবা গুমখি। চহী নৌরিবা মরম্মা মহাক্সী মীশি অদুগী অচুম অরানগী মতাংদা করিসু খঙখি। তশেংবদি মহাক, মণিপুরদা মশিং থিঙমদ্রবা পুলি কয়াবু পিখম্নহনখ্রবা তমথিরবা আর্ম ফোর্সেস (স্পিসেল) পায়র এক্সী চৈথেং ফঙখিবা মী অমা ওইখি। তাতোনা লৈখিদবা মতম, মহাক্সী অরোইবা মথৌ মঙমদা চুক শাবা হায়বদু তৌখি। মদুনা তুংদা লাক্কদবা খুদোংখিবিশিংদগী কনগনি অমদি তংদু-লৈতারগনি হানা থাজনখি। খঙহৌদনা কেনথিবা থরানমিচাক্কুম মাগী পুলি য়ান্না তেনখি অদুবু তরং-তরংব অমদি লমজিং লমতাকলম্মা অমদি ওইখি।

পিতিকৈদিএ না শিন্দুনা ১৯৯৪ গী জানুয়ারি ১৭-১৯ ফাওবা নহারোল লমজিং মৈরা প্রাউন্ড, কোংবা, ইম্ফালদা “ফাষ্ট লেত থাংজম হেমচান্দ সিংহ তাই কন দো চেম্পিয়নসিপ” পাঙথোকখি। চেম্পিয়নসিপ অদু তাই কন দো ফেদরেশন ওফ মণিপুরনা মতেং পাংখি।

অনিরকশুবা ওইনা তোর্নমেন্ট অদু ১৯৯৫ গী জুন ১৭-১৯ ফাওবা স্টেনদর্ড কোলেজতা পাঙথোকখি। অমদি অহমলকসুবা ওইনা ১৯৯৬ গী জুন ১৭-১৯ ফাওবা কোংপাল মুতুম লৈকাই, ইম্ফাল ইষ্টকী পুজা লম্পাত্তা পাঙথোকখি। লাইবক থিবদি, তোর্নামেন্ট অসি ফন্দগী খুদোংচাদবা খরা লৈবদগী মখা চখখি। অদুমওইনমক, পিতিকৈদিএ হৌজিকসু হিংলি, তাতেনগী ময়ান্নবা অমা ওইরিবা পি. ওলেন সিংহনা চিফ ইলেক্টর ওইদুনা থরাই যাওবশিংবু তাকপী-তদ্বীবগী থবক চখরি।

পিখম্নখ্রবা অথৌবা

২০০২ গী আগষ্ট ২৪ দা, লৈখিদ্রবা নুমীৎ নিনিগী তুংদা মচু অহমগী ফিরালনা নিংখিনা লৈতেংলবা লান্ধী, শরংথেম ইঙোচা সিংহগী হকচাং অদু অরোইবা মথৌ মঙমগীদমক ঐখোয়গী লৈকাই থুংলখি। লোয়নরখিবা লান্ধীগী

মীওইশিং অদুনা নোংমৈ অহ্লক কাপুনা সেলুত পীথি। নুংঙাইতবনা থল্লবা মরজুদা মাগী অরোইবা খৌরম অদু খুঙ্গং অসিদদি অমুক্তা উখিদিবা মওং অমা ওইথি।

ইতাও ইঙোচা ১৯৭০ গী এপ্রিল ২১ দা পোকথি। মহাকী অপোকপা শ্রী শরাংথেম তোম্ব ফি তুবা মীওইনি অমদি মহাকী অপোকপি শ্রীমতি চাওবা দেবীনা ইমা কৈথেলদা কোম ক্লাগী পোংফম অমা ফম্মী। ইতাও অদু মচিন মনাও মঙাগী নুংদা স্বাইদগী অহলনি (মচনুপী অহম অমদি মনাওনুপা অমা)।

ইঙোচা ১৯৯৫ আগষ্ট ৩০ ইন্দিয়ান আর্মিগী ২৪ বতালিয়ন মেক ইনফেন্ট্রি রেজিমেন্ট (২০ রাজপুত) তা সিপোই ওইনা থবক চঙথি। মহাক ১৯৯৯ গী ফেব্রুৱাৰি ২৬ তগী ২০০০ গী মাৰ্চ ১২ ফাওবা নীংথিনা তাকপী-তন্ত্ৰীৰবা পৰা বেসিক-কু অমা ওইনা স্পিসেল গ্ৰুপ (দিৱেজৰেট জেনৱেল ওফ সেকুৱিটি, কেবিনেত সেক্ৰেটৰিয়েং) কা লোয়ননা দিপুতিসন্দা লৈথি। লেন্স নাইকতা প্ৰমোশন ফঙলবা মতুং ইঙোচা মেক ইনফেন্ট্রি/৪২ ৱাষ্ট্ৰা ৱাইফলস, জোখপুৱদা লৈৱশ্মী।

২৪ বতালিয়ন মেক ইনফেন্ট্রি রেজিমেন্ট (২০ রাজপুত) কী কোল, আৰ.পি. সিংহনা শৌৱিয়া চক্ৰগী মতাংদা ইঙোচাগী ইমুংদা থঙহল্লদুনা স্পিসেল পাৰ্ট I ওঁদৰ অদুদা পনথি, “২০০২ গী আগষ্ট ২৪ দা, ৪২ ৱাষ্ট্ৰিয়া ৱাইফলসতা লৈৱিঙৈ মহাকনা মশাগী ওইজবা থাদোজুন খুদোংথিবা কয়া মাংদা থল্লগা থৌনা ফনা অমদি হনবা লৈতন মথৌদাং পাঙথোকথি, মহাক্লা মৰু ইবা মপানগী লালহৌবা অহম হাংলশ্মী। লেন্স নাইক ইঙোচাগী অরোইবা মতমদা উৎলশ্মা থোইদোক হেন্দোকপা মথৌনা অদু তশেংনা অচঙবা রাজপুৎ অমদি ইন্দিয়ান আৰ্মিগী ওইবা অশেংবা মশজুনি”। পাক-ত্ৰেন্দ লালহৌবশিংনা জম্মু এন্ড কাশ্মিৰগী কাপুৱাৰা জিলাদা চঙশিল্লকপবু থিংনবা হোংনথিবা মিলিতৰি ওপৱেসন অদুদা মহাক শৰুক য়াথিবনি।

ইতাও অসি লৈখিদ্ৰবা মতুং ২০০৩ গী ইন্দিপেন্দন্স দে নুমীংতা ভাৰতকী প্ৰসিদ্দন্ত এ.পি.জি. অপদুল কালামনা শৌৱিয়া চক্ৰা পীদুনা ইকায় খুমনি। শৌৱিয়া চক্ৰ অসি ভাৰতকী লান্মীগী ওইবা শকখঙবগী মনা অমনি, মসি অশোক্কা চক্ৰ অমদি কিত্তি চক্ৰগী মখা তাৱকপা অহমসুবা থাক্তা লৈ। কোল. আৰ.পি. সিংহনা মখা তাথি মদুদি মনা অসি “পালতনগী থৌনা ফবা মচাগী হনবা লৈতবা লিংজেল অমদি অখাকপা লৈতনা কথোকপা অদুগা চানবা মওংদা ইকায় খুম্না উৎপনি”। মহাক তশেংনা মথৌনা লৈবা লান্মী ওইথি। মাগী নুংশিৱী লোয়নবী সি.এচ. দসিনি দেবীনা লৈখিদ্ৰবা মপুৱোইবগী মতুং শিন্দুনা মনা অদু লৌথি। ইতাওনা লৈখিদ্ৰবা মতমদা, মাগী অমত্তা গুয়ৱবা মচানুপা অদু চহী অহম হেনবতা গুইৱি। হৌজিক মহাকী চহী ৪০ শুৱবী লোয়নবী অমদি চহী ২১ শুৱবা মচানুপা হেৰোজিঙ লৈহৌৱি।

তাঙলবী মমোমলোই

ভিক্তোৱিয়া, ঐনা নুংশিনা ভিক্তো কৌজবী, ঐখোয়গী লৈকাইগী স্বায়দগী তাঙলবি মমোমনি। মসি কৈদৌনুংদা হায়মনবা থোক্লেই। মহাক অসি ৱাল্ চেম্পিয়নসিপ অনীদা থংন-থংননা সনাগী তকমাল লৌবা গুন্তী ময়ামদগী তোপ-তোপা অমদি য়ান্না তাঙবা অমনি।

ভিক্তো ১৯৭৩ গী মাৰ্চ ১ দা পোকথি। মহাকী অপোকপা শ্রী শরাংথেম মোহোৱি উ শুৱবী থবক তৌই অদুগা মহাকী অপোকপী একাসিনি দেবীনা ইমুং য়েংশিল্লি। মহাকী মনাওনুপা অমা লৈ। পীকলিঙৈদগী হৌনা ভিক্তো শান্ন-খোংনবদা পুঞ্জিং চঙলকথি। ১৯৮৫ দা শরাংথেম ৱঘু অমদি নাওৱেম বিজয় অনীদা নুপীমচা খৱবু আৰ্ম-ৱেস্টলিং চেম্পিয়নসিপ অমগীদমক তাকপী-তন্ত্ৰীৰবা তৌৱশ্মী। মশান্না অদুবু পামজৰুৱদগী মহাক্লা ওজাশিং, লৈকাইগী মবুংশিংদা মহাকপুসু তন্ত্ৰীৰবা হায়জথি। চাংদল্লবা অদুদা চহী ১৪ তা গুইৱিৰী নুপীমচা অসিনা পুন্মকী মকোক থোংবা গুমথি। মসিগী মতুংদা অমা ৱেস্টলিংদা মায় পাক্লা চঙশিন্দুনা মেদলশিং লৌবা গুমথি।

মহাকী মথৌদাংবু শকখঙবীবা ওইনা মণিপুৰ গৱৰ্ণমেন্টনা ১৯৯১ গী নভেম্বৰ ২১ থবক অমা পীথি হৌজিক হৌজিক মহাক খুমন লম্পাজা লৈবা যুথ এফিৱৰস এন্ড স্পোৰ্তা (ৱাইএএস) ফিজিকেল এজুকেসন তিচৰ ওইনা থবক তৌৱি।

মহাক্লা প্ৰোফেশ্বেল কৰিয়ৱদগী পোখাৱবা মতুং, ২০১০ গী আগষ্ট ৬-৮ ফাওবা ইম্ফালদা পাঙথোকথিবা ৩৪ শুবা নেমেল অমা ৱেস্টলিং চেম্পিয়নসিপকীদমক নুপীগী মণিপুৰ জুনিয়ৰ তিমবু তাকপী-তন্ত্ৰীৰা। মহাকী তিম

অদু তিম চেম্পিয়ন ওইনা লাউথোকখি। ২০১৯ গী আগষ্ট থাদা আগ্রাগী রাধা বালাহ ইন্তর কোলেজদা স্কুল গেমস ফেদরেশন ওফ ইন্দিয়ানা শিন্দুনা পাঙথোকখিবা নেন্সেল ওরিয়েন্টেশন প্রোগ্রাম ফোর নিয়ু গেমদা শরুক য়াখি। আর্ম রেস্টিংগীদক রাই.এ.এস.না মাগী মিং অসি খনগৎখি।

১৯৯৮ দা ভিক্তো রাইখোম জিবন সিংহগা লুহোংখি। মচানুপী অহ্মগা লোয়ননা (অজিতা, অভিতা অমদি লিংজেনথোইবী) খুরাই নিংথোবুং লৈকাই, ইম্ফাল ইষ্টতা নুংঙাইরবা পুলি অমদা হিংলি।

নাওকোল্লম্বা তুরেলগী মপারি

তুরেল অমা লৈরম্বনা ঐখোয়না ঈরোইবা তম্বদা চাওনা মতেং পাংখি। কোংবা তুরেলনা ফন্ত-হাওদি লংথোকফম ওন্দিঙে, ঐখোয়না মদুদা ঈরোইদুনা শান্নখি। মসিনা মশক নাইবা স্বিমর কয়া পুথোকপদা মতেং ওইখি। খুদম ওইনা চকপ্রম জোতিন পনবা য়াই। মহাকী ঈশিংদা হৈথোই-শিংথোইবদু খঙবীদুনা ময়াম্মা মহাকপু নুংশিনা তুরেল মচা হায়না কৌনখি। মহাক ১৯৭২ গী সেপতেশ্বর ১২, লৈবাকপোকপা নুমীংতা, চকপ্রম রাজেন্দ্র সিংহ অমদি কামিনি লৈমা, মথংশিংনা দ্রফতর অমদি ইমুং য়েংশিল্লিৰী অনীগী মচা ওইনা ফঙজখি। মহাকী মচিন মনাও নুপা অনী অমসু শান্ন-খোৎনবদা ঙাওজখি। মহাকী পোকমিননবা মচে-মচেল অহ্মসু লৈ। চকপ্রম জোতিন অসি জাতিগী থাক য়ৌরবা স্বিমর অমনি অমদি রাতর পোলো শান্নরোই অমসুনি। লাইবক থিবদগী মাগী ইমুং-মুংগী মীওইশিংনা মহাকী মমল য়ান্নবা শকখঙচে অনীদগী হেন্না থমজিনবা ঙমহৌদ্রে।

আদিএস হাই স্কুলগী মহৈরোয় অমা ওইন হৌরকখিবা জোতিন, মশাগী চহী ১২ শুরকপদগী হৌনা সেন্সেল স্মিিং ক্লব, বাংথে নিংথেম পুন্নি মপাল, ইম্ফালদা সি.এচ. ইঙোচা সিংহগী মখাদা ত্রেন তৌরকখি। ময়ুমদনা, ভেতরান স্বিমর অমা ওইবা মমাগী মনাওনুপা (মাম্মা) এন. ইবোমচা সিংহনা লমজিং-লমতাকখি।

১৯৯৮ গী ওক্সেবর ৯ দা ইম্ফালদা পাঙথোকখিবা ৩ শুবা ব্রাওনি ক্লব ষ্টেট লেভেল স্মিিং কম্পিটিশনদা ৮ কি.মি. কাঙলুপগী ওইনা মহাকনা অনীশুবা মনা ফঙখি। মহাক ১৯৯৭ গী নভেম্বর ৯ দগী ১৫ ফাওবা ত্রিভানদ্রম, কেরলাদা পাঙথোকখিবা ৫২ শুবা নেন্সেল এক্সটিক চেম্পিয়নসিপতসু শরুক য়াখি।

মখা তারকপদা, ১৯৯৮ দা রাতর পোলো শান্নদুনা বাংথে নিংথেম পুন্নি মপালগী মহারাজ গরিবনিরাজ মেমোরিয়েল ক্লবকী মছং শিন্দুনা শরুক য়াখি। মহাক্সা রাতর পোলো অমদি স্মিিংগী তোঙান-তোঙানবা মখল মওংশিং হায়বদি ৫০ অমদি ১০০ মিতর ফ্রিস্টাইল, ১০০ মিতর ব্রেস্টস্ট্রোক অদি ২০০- মিতর রিলে ফ্রিস্টাইলদা মেদল কয়া লৌখি।

২০১২ গী ফেব্রুৱারি ১৬ তা জোতিন তাইবঙপাল থাদোকখি। মহাকী লোয়নবী প্রেমসোৱি দেবী অমদি চহী ১৪ শুরবী মচানুপী ঙাস্থোই অমদি চহী ১০ খক্তা ঙায়রিবা মচানুপা মারজিং লৈহৌরি।

তৰ্পন কৎচবা

চংখ্রবশিং ঐখোয়গী ইনাক্সা অমুক হন্না লাক্করোই। লেমহৌরিবা হায়ববু নিংশিংবা খক্তনি। মসি নন্তনা অমনা, মখোয়গী অচৌবা খৌদাং অমদি মায় পাকখিবগী তমজনিংঙাই ওইবা পুলিংশিং অদুনি। মখোয়গী পুলি ৱাৱিশিংনা তুংদা লাক্কদবা মীৱোলশিংগী লমজিং ওইরগনি। মসি হৌজিকমকসু হিংলিবা অথৌবী ভিক্তেগী মফমদসু থোকখি। ঐগী থম্মোয় শেংনা কৎচরিবা খরখক অসিদা শক্সায়রবা মখোয়গী পুলিগী তাংককশিং অমদি হৌদোক কয়া অমদি কোনশিল্লবা ঙমদরে। অতোপ্পা মতম অমদা ঐহাক্সা পনবা/কোনশিনবা ঙমহৌদ্রবা মখোয়গী লেমহৌরিবা পুলি তাক্কী ৱাৱিশিং অদুবু পাক শন্না নৈনবা য়াগনি। ঐনা ঙসি কৎচরিবা অসিদি শুপ্তগী নুংশিবগী ওইবা ৱাহৈগী তৰ্পন অদুনি। মসিদি নখোয়গী থৱাইনা নিংথৌ তুরেলদা মুংনাইদনা ঙাল্লনবা নিংশিংজবনি খন্দুনা লৌশিনবীযু। কৱিগুন্না কান্দা ঐখোয়গী লমহেল্লবা অঙাংশিংনা কোংবা তুরেলগী তোব্বান্দ কুফেং-কাফেং ঙানলিবা তন্দনশিং ফাগে তান্নবদা শোয়দা-ঙামদা থোক্তনবা নখোয়না য়েংশিনবীযু।

(হোমেন থাংজম ইন্দীরা গান্ধী নেন্সেল আইবেল ইয়ুনিভার্সিটিগী ওজানী)

Obituary



On Friday, the 15th December, 2017, at around 9 pm, KCLDO lost a loving mentor and advisor in Shri Moirangthem Suresh Singh (Ningthemjao). Since the founding of the Club, he had played an instrumental role, forever giving away his energy, time and wealth for the development of KCLDO and the welfare of Kongpal Chanam Leikai (KCL).

Shri Ningthemjao was born on the first of May, 1952 at Sabungkhok, Lamalai Kendra, Imphal East. But he literally grew up in KCL as his adopted village earning fame and fortune, and finally, became a citizen of the Leikai. He was the third son of (L) Yaima and (L) Nupimacha. He is survived by his loving wife (Priolata Devi), son (Lenin) and daughter (Sylvia).

May his soul rest in peace. We greatly miss you. Your fond memories shall always be with us.



We lost a precious son of Kongpal Chanam Leikai on Wednesday, the 5th May 2021. Shri Thangjam Nandakishor Singh (popularly known as Tayai) passed away untimely on this day.

He was the first-ever MLA born and grew up in the soil of Kongpal Chanam Leikai. He was the Member of the 12th Manipur Legislative Assembly representing Kshetrigao Assembly Constituency winning on a National Congress Party (NCP) ticket in the 2007 Manipur Legislative Election.

Shri Thangjam Nandakishor Singh was the second son of (L) Shri Thangjam Anganghal Singh, a resident of Kongpal Chanam Leikai, Imphal East. He had a humble beginning. Since childhood, he was known for his social mindedness. He is fondly remembered for the contributions he made for the welfare of the leikai as well as the constituency. He dedicated his life for the welfare of the people. He was the first and only notable politician that Kongpal Chanam Leikai has produced. He passed away at the age of around 69 years.

May your soul rest in peace.



KCDO MAJOR ACTIVITIES

1. 19th May 1996–27th May 2001

- 19th May 1996: Foundation Day of KCDO
- 28th–29th September 1996: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 19th May 1997: 1st KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th–29th September 1997: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 19th May 1998: 2nd KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th–29th September 1998: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 20th March 1999: Purchase of paddy-field land (0.365 acres) at Pukchaopat from Shri. Nahakpam Momon Singh S/O (L) N. Moirangningthou Singh of Thambalkhong Sabal Leikai, Imphal, in the name of KCDO with the financial assistance from local donors in 2(two) phases
- 26th April 1999: Inauguration of KCDO Playground at Pukchaopat
- 19th May 1999: 3rd KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th–29th September 1999: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- Financial Assistance (Rs. 7,000) received from SSB Manipur/Nagaland Camp, Imphal for improvement of playgrounds of KCDO during 2001. (L) Wahengbam Shyamkesho Singh instrumental in initiating/finalising the deal.
- 9th–10th April 2000: Sports, Cultural Program cum Literary Meet
- 19th May 2000: 4th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th–29th September 2000: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 13th–15th April 2001: Sports, Cultural Program cum Literary Meet
- 19th May 2001: 5th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration.

2. 28th May 2001–30th May 2004

- 21st June 2001: Financial assistance given to the bereaved family of (L) Sagolshe Aboicha alias Surchandra Singh, S/O, S. Mangi Singh, Kongpal Mutum Leikai, who was martyred on 18th June 2001 during the protest rally against the extension of Indo-Naga Ceasefire Agreement without territorial limits
- 28th–29th September 2001: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations

- 19th May 2002: 6th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration & Annual Sports
- 15th August 2002: Distribution of fermented fish (¼ Kg), mustard oil (½ litre) & sugar (1 Kg) to flood affected members of KCDO
- 28th–29th September 2002: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 19th May 2003: 7th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration & Annual Sports
- 6th–10th March 2004: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2004: 8th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration

3. 1st June 2004–2nd June 2007

- 18th December 2004: Purchase of paddy-field land (0.312 acres) at Pukchaopat from (L) Khaidem Pramodini Devi, W/O (L) Kh. Tarpon Singh of Kongpal Chanam Leikai, Imphal East, in the name of KCDO for construction of Market shed
- 24th–28th March 2005: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2005: 9th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- Construction of Pukchaopat Mini Market at KCDO Complex, funded by Manipur Development Society (MDS) started in 2005
- Construction of Waiting Shed at the eastern bank of Kongba River, Kongpal Chanam Leikai, funded by MDS started in 2005
- Construction of Pukchaopat Community Hall at KCDO Complex funded by MDS started in 2005.
- 5th – March 2006: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2006: 10th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 31st December 2006: Inauguration of Waiting Shed & Pukchaopat Community Hall
- 19th May 2007: 11th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration

4. 3rd June 2007–22nd May 2010

- Construction of Club Building attached with a Godown, funded by MDS started on 12th November 2007
- 12th November 2007: Inauguration of Club Building
- 16th May 2010: Inauguration of Crematorium constructed by Hon'ble MLA (L) Shri Th. Nandakishore Singh (Tayai)
- 19th May 2007: 10th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 22nd–25th March 2008: Annual Sports Meet



- 19th May 2008: 12th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 11th–15th March 2009: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2009: 13th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th March–1st April 2010: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2010: 14th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration

5. 23rd May 2010–30th May 2013

- 28th–29th September 2010: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2010: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 114th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Laishram Maipak Singh & Namojam Nayeni Devi
- Extension of KCDO Office Building in the Eastern Side as per resolution No. 1 of proceeding No. 55 dated 5th October 2010
- 19th–23rd March 2011: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2011: 15th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th–29th September 2011: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2011: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 115th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Lisham Kunjamani Singh, L. Maipak Singh, L. Yaima Singh, Ch. Bilashini Devi & S. Ngranbi Devi
- 4th January 2012: Purchase of one Generator (POL)
- Western side of KCDO complex fencing by G.I. Pipe (3 inches diameter) as per resolution 1, proceeding no. 68 of Executive Committee meeting held on 25th January 2012
- Moirangthem Suresh (Ningthemjao) Singh, Advisor, KCDO donated four pipes amounting of Rs. 10,800 (rupees ten thousand & eight hundred) only for the fencing
- 15th February 2012: Organising 1st State Level Painting Competition (in memory of Th. Roton Singh & Th (O) Yaimabi Devi) in three categories (Class III–V; V–VIII & IX–XII)
- 9th–13rd March 2012: Annual Sports Meet
- Western side of Community Hall fencing by G.I. Pipe (3 inches diameter) as per resolution 3 & 4, proceeding no. 72 of Executive Committee meeting held on 20th May 2012
- Th. Keswhorjit Singh, President, KCDO, Thokchom

Inaocha Singh, Kongpal Mutum Leikai, Imphal East and M. Suresh (Ningthemjao) Singh, Advisor, KCDO donated the pipes (three) for the fencing.

- 19th May 2012: 16th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 15th June 2012: 1st KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2012
- 22nd August 2012: Laying of foundation for Building of Pukchaopat Library cum Information Centre, KCDO Complex, funded by MDS
- 28th–29th September 2012: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2012: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 116th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Namojam Nayeni Devi, Lisham Kunjamani Singh, L. Yaima Singh, Ch. Bilashini Devi & S. Ngranbi Devi
- 4th December 2012: Purchase of homestead land (0.340 acres = 74 x 20 sq. feet) from Leitanthem Irabot Singh, S/O (L). Tolngou Singh of Kongpal Chanam Leikai, in the name of KCDO
- Fencing of the Eastern side of KCDO playground by G.I. Pipe as per resolution 5, proceeding no. 82 of Executive Committee meeting held on 10th March 2013
- 27th–31st March 2013: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2013: 17th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration

6. 1st June 2013–25th August 2016

- 26th May 2013: Annual General Body Meeting of the KCDO; approved the statement of account upto 31st March 2013
- 15th June 2013: 2nd KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2013
- 28th–29th September 2013: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2013: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 117th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Lisham Kunjamani Singh, Sarangthem Girani Singh, Leitanthem Yaima Singh, Ch. Bilashini Devi, S. Ngranbi Devi, Namojam Nayeni Devi & Leitanthem Purnimashi Devi
- 2nd March 2014: Inauguration of the Extension of Pukchaopat Community Hall (North & East Side) at KCDO Complex, financial assistance from local donors
- 16th–20th March 2014: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2014: 18th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 5th–9th March 2015: Annual Sports Meet



- 13th June 2015: 3rd KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2014
- 28th–29th September 2014: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2014: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 118th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Leitanthem Yaima Singh, Sarangthem Girani Singh, Lisham Kunjamani Singh, Laishram Peto Singh, Nongthombam Kumar Singh, Namoiyam Nayeni Devi, S. Nganbi Devi, Leitanthem Purnimashi Devi, Ch. Bilashini Devi, Thokchom Keinahal Devi, Sairem Shakhi Devi, Lisham Dhanapati Devi, Wahengbam Agani Devi, Naorem Indrani Devi & Sarangthem Akashini Devi
- 19th May 2015: 19th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 21st August 2015: One Day Free Medical Camp under World Health Organisation at KCDO complex
- 28th–29th September 2015: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2015: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 119th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Sarangthem Girani Singh, Lisham Kunjamani Singh, Nongthombam Kumar Singh, Namoiyam Nayeni Devi, S. Nganbi Devi, Leitanthem Purnimashi Devi, Ch. Bilashini Devi, Thokchom Keinahal Devi, Sairem Shakhi Devi, Lisham Dhanapati Devi, Wahengbam Agani Devi, Naorem Indrani Devi & Sarangthem Akashini Devi
- 30th September 2015: 4th KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2015
- 20th–24th March 2016: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2016: 20th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration

7. 26th August 2016–24th June 2019

- 28th–29th September 2016: Social Service commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September 2016: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 120th Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Lisham Kunjamani Singh, Nongthombam Kumar Singh, S. Nganbi Devi, Leitanthem Purnimashi Devi, Ch. Bilashini Devi, Thokchom Keinahal Devi, Sairem Shakhi Devi, Lisham Dhanapati Devi, Wahengbam Agani Devi, Naorem Indrani Devi & Sarangthem Akashini Devi
- 30th September 2016: 5th KCDO Merit Award for

Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2016

- 12th–16th March 2017: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2017: 21st KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- Extension of Pukchaopat Community Hall (Western Side Verandah) in the financial year of 2019-20. Constructed with financial assistance from Kshetri Tama, Up-Adhyaksha, Imphal East Zilla Parishad (Zilla Parishad Member, 10-Top Naoria ZP)
- 28th–29th September 2017: Social Service commemorating 121st Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September, 2017: 6th KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2017
- 13th–15th February 2018: Organising 1st 5-A Side Men's Open Day & Night Soccer Tournament
- 2nd–6th March 2018: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2018: Inauguration of Pukchaopat Library cum Information Centre by Shri N. Indrajit Singh, Hon'ble MLA Kshetrigao AC
- 19th May 2018: Inauguration of Ima Imoinu Shanglen at KCDO Complex (Northern Side) by Shri N. Indrajit Singh, Hon'ble MLA Kshetrigao A.C; constructed with financial assistance from local MLA & local donors
- 19th May 2018: Inauguration of Library Building by Shri N. Indrajit Singh, Hon'ble MLA Kshetrigao AC
- 19th May 2018: Inauguration of Handloom Workshed by Shri N. Indrajit Singh, Hon'ble MLA Kshetrigao AC; constructed with financial assistance from local donors
- 19th May 2018: 22nd KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 14th September 2018: Shri S. Rajen Singh, Hon'ble Dy. Chairman of State Planning Board, Government of Manipur donated five looms to KCDO
- 28th–29th September 2018: Social Service commemorating 122nd Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations
- 30th September, 2018: 7th KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2018
- 21st–25th March 2019: Annual Sports Meet

8. 25th June 2019–24th June 2022

- Construction of KCDO Toilet cum Urinal & KCDO playground improvement by Shri Koijam Olen Singh, Hon'ble Pradhan, Thambalkhong Gram Panchayat during 2019
- 19th May 2019: 23rd KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- 28th–29th September 2019: Social Service

commemorating Hijam Irabot Birth Celebrations

- 30th September 2019: Award of one-time pension scheme amounting Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) only each on the 123rd Jananeta Hijam Irabot Birth Celebration Day. Recipients: Lisham Kunjamani Singh, Nongthombam Kumar Singh, S. Nganbi Devi, Leitanthem Purnimashi Devi, Ch. Bilashini Devi, Thokchom Keinahal Devi, Sairem Shakhi Devi, Lisham Dhanapati Devi, Wahengbam Agani Devi, Naorem Indrani Devi & Sarangthem Akashini Devi
- 30th September 2019: 8th KCDO Merit Award for Students who passed Class-X & XII examinations in 2019
- Extension of Pukchaopat Community Hall (western side) during 2020 funded by Khetri Tama Devi, Upa Adhyaksha, Imphal East, Zilla Parishad
- 9th–13th March 2020: Annual Sports Meet
- 19th May 2020: 24th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration
- Extension of Pukchaopat Community Hall (northern side) second and last stage under 14th Finance Commission Award (G.P. Share) during 2020–2021
- 28th March to 1st April 2021: Annual Sports Meet
- 24th April 2021: From this day construction of Pukchaopat Mini Shopping Mall (four rooms) started at site purchased from Shri Leitanthem Irabot Singh
- 19th May 2021: 25th KCDO Foundation Day Celebration & Release of KCDO Silver Jubilee Celebrations Souvenir



Sports Achievements by KCDO Players

Individual Events

Sl.No.	Name	Sports	Achievement
1	Santikumar Sarangthem	Rugby	Level 1(one) Coaching 15 A side Rugby
2	Leitanthem Merina	Vovinam	9th National Vovinam Championship, 2019 – awarded Gold Medal (Sub-Junior Girls)
3	Th. Birjit Singh	Muay Thai	1. 19th National Muay Thai Championship, 2016 – awarded Bronze Medal ((under 36 Kg.) 2. 19th National Muay Thai Championship, 2018 – awarded Gold Medal (under 32 Kg.) 3. 20th National Muay Thai Championship, 2019 – awarded Gold Medal (under 32 Kg.)
4	Leitanthem Ajit Singh	Vovinam	9th National Vovinam Championship, 2019 – awarded 5 (five) Gold Medals (50 Kg. category) 1. Song Luyen Ma Tau 2. Da Yen Vu Khi Nam 3. Da Lu Yen Vu Khi Num 4. Don Chan Tan Kong 5. Song Lu Yen 3
5	Laishram Zindabi	Taekwondo	1. 2nd International Club Taekwondo Championship, 2018 – awarded Gold Medal (52 Kg) 2. 2nd India TIA open Taekwondo Championship – awarded Silver Medal (51 Kg) 3. 58th National Taekwondo Championship, 2017 – awarded Gold Medal (53 Kg)
6	Riya Thangjam	Swimming	1. All India Inter School Swimming Competition at Khuman Lampak Swimming Pool, 2019 – awarded Silver Medal (100 m free style) 2. All India Inter School Swimming Competition at Khuman Lampak Swimming Pool, 2019 – awarded Silver Medal (50 m free style) 3. All India Inter School Swimming Competition at Khuman Lampak Swimming Pool, 2019 – awarded Silver Medal (50 m back stroke) 4. All India Inter School Swimming Competition at Khuman Lampak Swimming Pool, 2019 – awarded Silver Medal (50 m Breast stroke) 5. All India Inter School Swimming Competition at Khuman Lampak Swimming Pool, 2019 – awarded Silver Medal (100 m free style)
7	Lisham Reshita	Taekwondo	1. 2nd India TIA open Taekwondo Championship – awarded Gold Medal (57 Kg) 2. 1st National Taekwondo Championship, 2018 – awarded Gold Medal (57 Kg) 3. 3rd Good Will Open National Taekwondo Championship, 2018 – awarded Gold Medal (57 Kg) 4. 2nd International Taekwondo Championship, 2018 – awarded Silver Medal (57 Kg)



Team Events

Sl.No.	Name Tournament	Event	Achievement
1.	State Level Cricket Tournament, 2000	Cricket	Awarded 1st Position, (with Cash Prize) organized by Top youth Club Top Mayai Leikai (Open)
2.	Under 15 Cricket Tournament, 2001-2002	Cricket	Awarded 1st Position, (with Cash Prize) organized by YWC Thambalkhong (Open)
3.	State Level Cricket Tournament, 2002	Cricket	Awarded 1st Position, (with Cash Prize) organized by NLN Naharup (Open)
4.	State Level Under 15 Cricket Tournament, 2003	Cricket	Awarded 1st Position, (with Cash Prize) organized by Bamon Kampu Cricket Association (Open)
5.	State Level Open Rainbow Gold Cup, 2003	Cricket	Awarded Runner, (with Cash Prize) organized by RCC Akampat Khongman
6.	5th Imphal West District Open Tug of War Championship, 2010	Tug of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runners Up (Women) Runners Up (Men)
7.	1st Govind Cup & Imphal East District Tug of War Tournament, 2012	Tug of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runners Up (Women) Runners Up (Men)



Nupi Lingjen: Women Power





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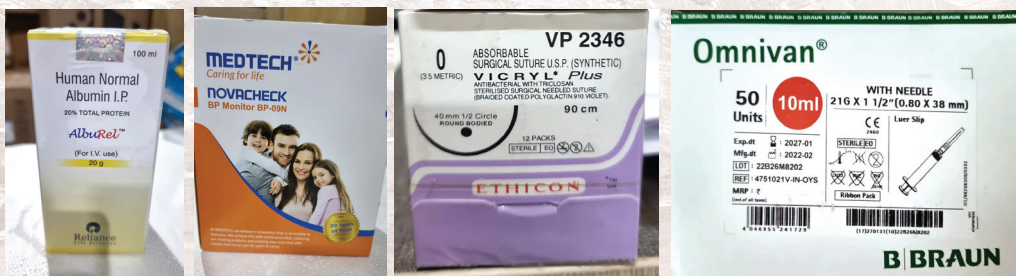
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